DECEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,488—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1888.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
12	8	70 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	8
21	12		21	12
25	13	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	13
29	15		29	15
31	16	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31	16
35	20		35	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.L. KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
P.L. CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weichell	18th ,,
P.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
P.L. SUTLEJ	4305	850	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
P.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec. 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Its. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO ..... On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.
IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 25 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 16th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 17th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 17th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th December, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTS.
At Low Prices.
Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GRAPES,
NUTS,
STILTON CHEESE,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
Are now in stock

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

	Rs.	a.
French Plums, in 1lb. bottles	1	1
Do. do. 2lb. do.	2	2
Figs, Turkey, in tins ..... each	1	8
Muscatel Raisins ..... per bottle	2	2
Almonds and Raisins ..... ,,	2	6
Sultana Raisins ..... ,,	0	14
Currants, Fine Zante ..... ,,	0	14
Barcelona Nuts ..... per lb.	0	8
Brazil do. ..... ,,	0	10
Cob Nuts do. ..... ,,	0	15

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Almonds, Green ..... per lb.	1	12
Apricots ..... ,,	1	12
Cherries ..... ,,	2	0
Chinois, Green ..... ,,	1	12
Chinois, Gold ..... ,,	1	12
Greengages ..... ,,	1	12
Ginger ..... per tin	1	10
Mirabelles ..... per lb.	1	12
Pears, Pink ..... ,,	1	12
Pears, White ..... ,,	1	12
Raspberries ..... ,,	1	12
Strawberries ..... ,,	2	0

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
Furnishers to H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Duke, Commander-in-Chief.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

XMAS CONFECTIONERY CHOCOLATE and BON BONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medow-street.

XMAS CAKES and ORNAMENTS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Fort.

XMAS HAMS and OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Bombay.

XMAS NOVELTIES, worth having

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medows-street, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

JUST PUBLISHED.
TREACHER & CO.'S
ILLUSTRATED COMBINED CATALOGUE.

THE great success attending the Publication of the New and Revised Combined Catalogue in November, 1887, and the appreciation of its usefulness as a Book of Reference shown by the Company's Constituents, have induced the Management to re-issue the Catalogue in the same form, in the hope that it may meet with as favourable a reception as its predecessor.
One of its most noticeable features is the very complete Index placed at the beginning of the Catalogue, by which reference to any particular item is made easy; in other particulars also no pains have been spared to make the present Edition as perfect as possible.
The Catalogue is freely illustrated with woodcuts and with many beautifully coloured designs of China Glass and Jewellery. A reference to its pages shows that no other House in India can offer such a selection of Goods to their Constituents, and proves that the Company is still without a rival, both in the varied nature and great extent of its business.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSOUND TEETH OFTEN THE CAUSE OF INDIGESTION.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A Fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums forming with water a *delicious antiseptic* mouth Lotion. A few drops on a wet tooth brush produces a creamy lather, which finds its way into all the crevices and hollows of the Teeth, leaving a refreshing sense of comfort and cleanliness.

The Rare Floral Essences which enter into the composition of our Mouth Elixir (in themselves great preservers of the Teeth and Gums) impart to the breath a fragrance which *completely dispels* any disagreeable odour arising from decayed Teeth.

A mouth Lotion which really strengthens the Gums and arrests decay in Teeth is indispensable to the daily Toilet and well-being of all, and we claim for this Elixir the first place as an elegant preparation which does all we claim for it.

Smokers will find Floral Mouth Elixir of great comfort, removing as it does the fetid smell of stale Tobacco, &c. Testimonials are constantly being received, speaking highly of the manner it contributes to the general comfort and well-being of the Teeth and Mouth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT SELECTION is this year to hand, SPECIALLY SELECTED from only the Leading Manufacturers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

PRICES MODERATE.
INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

PIANOS

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.
Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy	18ct.	cases,	by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do. do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower.
AND
POONA, 11, STAFF LINES, Opposite Napier Hotel.

CHRISTMAS STORES.
A Choice and Extensive Selection.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.
Novelties in great taste and plenty.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.
Fine and well preserved.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.
Abricotines, Pralines, Chocolates, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
A Choice Selection. We invite Inspection of our Hand-painted Cards by Local Artists.

CHRISTMAS TOYS.
A Select Lot. Instructive and Amusing.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following NEW GOODS :—

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR,

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.
Real Arctic Eider Down Quilts, English Feather, Eider Down, and Horsehair Pillows
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WARM UNDER-CLOTHING,
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	20	0		
Real Austrian Rugs	33	0		
Scotch Mauds, from	20	0	to 35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair	24	0		
Ladies' all Wool Shawls	25	0	to 28	0
Eider Down Quilts, each	25	0	to 45	0
Eider Down Pillows covered Turkey Twill, each	6	8	to 8	8
Eider Down Pillows, each ...	9	8		
Best Feather Pillows, each ...	8	8		
Horse-hair Pillows, each	8	8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits from, each	12	0	to 16	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, each ...	8	8		
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	8	to 2	8
Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Fastening, per pair ...	4	8		
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Lined, very Warm, Spring Fastening, per pair	4	0		

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Mitts	2	4		
Cardigan Jackets, Hand-knitted ...	10	0	to 12	8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0	to 3	8
White Wool do. do.	3	0		
Fancy do. do. do.	3	0		
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests, each	5	8	to 6	8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants, each, from	5	8	to 6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each ...	7	8	to 8	8
Do. Pants, per pair ...	7	8	to 8	8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very Warm, per doz.	25	0		
Ribbed Hand-knitted Half Hose, per doz.	30	0		
Balaclava Caps	4	8		
Chest Protectors, per pair	2	0		
Warm Overcoats	45	0	to 55	0
Ulsters, very Warm	45	0	to 55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from	38	0	to 50	0

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAYLORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15TH.

The above, most successful, and in every way acknowledged first-class Company, comprises the following world-renowned artists:—

Mlle Marie Valeska	Singer and Dancer.
Miss Haida	Lady Illusionist.
Mrs. Wash Norton	Soubrette.
Miss Violet Brandon	Singer and Dancer.
Miss Virginia Vivienne	Burlesque Actress.
Mr. Wash Norton	Comedian.
Mr. Robert Jensen, Achmed Ali Boy, Mr. Alfred Jenson	Illusionists.
Mr. Charles Harvey, Mr. William Harvey	Musical Acrobats and Comedians.
Mr. Albert Linton	Lightning Sketch Artist and Pianist.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0

Back Seats.....Annas 8.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

Under the patronage and in the presence of

T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,

AND

T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.

In aid of

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

Scenes from

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"

AND

"THE FIRST NIGHT."

Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LeMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Buck, Mr. Prescott-Dene, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross, and Mrs. Cowper.

Overture at 9-15.

The curtain will rise at 9-30, on the arrival of the Patrons of the entertainment.

NOTICE.

To meet the overflow, Tickets of admission to the back seats at Rs. 2 each can be obtained at Soundy and Co., Ld. No money will be taken at the doors except for standing room in the Orchestra Stalls.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE following PROGRAMME will be performed at the next Concert of the Society in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, 18th December, 1888, at 9-15 p.m.

1ST PART.

1 Quartette.....Morning Prayer.....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Squire. Mr. R. C. Dixon.
Miss M. DeCourcy Atkins. Mr. H. M Steuart.

2 Tenor Solo.
Mr. R. F. Chisholm.

3 Piano Forte Solo..Fantaisia Caprice Tanuhauser.....Goria.
Miss Flower.

4 Quartette.....Carita.....Rossini.
Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. McClaren.
Mrs. Chisholm. Mrs Preston.

5 Baritone Solo.
Mr. M. R. Balwyer.

6 Organ Solo.
Mr. G. R. Johnston.

2ND PART.

The Revenge—By Dr. Villiers Stanford. The accompaniment on this occasion will be supplemented by a small String Orchestra.

Tickets, Reserved Rs. 3, and Back Seat Rs. 2, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and also at the door on the evening of the Concert.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

RATEPAYERS' STANDING COMMITTEE, FORT WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the RATEPAYERS and RESIDENTS of the Fort Ward (including Colaba) will be held on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., at the residence of Mr Lilachar Shamjee Jadhowjee, close to the Gaiety Theatre, Fort, for the purpose of hearing Addresses from the undermentioned Gentlemen who have been selected by the Fort Ward Committee as Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections:—

MR. KAVASJI MERWANJI SHROFF.
HON. MR. RAHIMTOOLLA MAHOMED SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.
MR. DINSHAW EDULJI WATCHA.
MR. BOMANJI FEROZSHAW, M.A., LL.B.
MR. HURKISONDAS NARROTAMDAS.
MR. J. R. DUXBURY.

LILADHUR SHAMJEE JADOWJEE,
BOMANJEE BYRAMJEE PATELL,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,

Honorary Secretaries, Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Bombay, December 10, 1888. Fort Ward.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

GOLD HUNTING and Open Case Crystal Glass, large and small size, Watches of James McCabe's own distinguished Manufacture.

This is the last opportunity for those who have a taste for McCabe's Watches to profit by, since there are a very few in hand to sell, and the rate very moderate.

The Genuineness of the Watches will be proved by McCabe's own Writing.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be CLOSED from 12th December, 1888, to 25th December, 1888, both days inclusive, and the Dividend will be payable on and after the 18th December, 1888.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1888.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to discuss the question of Factory Labour in India, and to consider a Resolution to be brought forward by the Committee of the Association, in connection therewith.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th December, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify, the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for, will be paid for and removed from the company's premises not later than the 31st March next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the purchaser will be required to make at once, an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th Dec., 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR LOWJEE HWISANJEE of CUTCH VINJHAN Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GHELLA DEW JEE, CHATOO RAMJEE and JAIRAM KHIMJEE three of the executors named in the Will ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 4th day of December, 1888. MULJEE BHAWANIDAS BARBHAYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s.s. GODAVARI will leave the Apollo Bunder or SATURDAY next, 15th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight cruise round the Harbour.

BAND AND REFRESHMENT ON BOARD.

Tickets ONE RUPEE, from
THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool we have THIS DAY been appointed AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

We are prepared to accept fire risks on the most favourable terms from this day.

For terms, &c, insurers are requested to apply at the Insurance Department of our Office

B & A HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co,
Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec, 1888.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP of VICEREGAL PARTY taken at Government House, Malabar Point. Copies to be had from BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PLATEDWARE!! Our new Platedware from Daniel and Arter, of Birmingham, also from Reed and Barton, of New York, just opened, and are most suitable Presents for 'Xmas. Prices Cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a SMALL BUNGALOW in a good locality (facing sea preferred) for a married couple. State rent, accommodation, &c., to "X.Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED, to RENT a private stable in the Fort. Must be airy and close to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., to whom apply.

LARGE SAFETY ROCKING HORSES, Velocipede Horses, Polo Horses, Try Perambulators.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING CO., LD., No 65, Meadow Street.

SCISSORS, the very best from trimming Lamps, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—On SATURDAY next, 15th instant from Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshments on board. Fare One Rupee.—THOS. COOK and SON.

A VISIT to our SHOP will no doubt puzzle you as to what selection to make for me in innumerable Toys, Ladies' Companions, Scents, 'Xmas and New Year's Cards, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Ices, Wines, Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25 Church Gate Street.

COPIES of the first GROUP PHOTO of the MARQUIS and MARCHIONESS of LANSDOWNE and PARTY taken by P. VUCCINO and Co, on the 4th instant at the Government House, can be had at their Studio, 58, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

TO BE LET; A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S Narayan & Co., For Rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Boottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, Facing the Sea, and Very Airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW with Dining-room, Cook-room and Water-pipes, No. 6, Khetwady 7th Lane. Apply to J. D. Mody, care of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES:—Bottled in Colonies. The only Pure Wine in India.—Apply to "Godown-keeper," WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, INDIAN SUBJECTS. BOURNE, & SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS REGISTER of CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT, is now open, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medows Street, Bombay.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in different sizes. Specially one wove in piece. Prices moderate. Apply,
J. NEUBERG Bombay.

FOR SALE, PILSENER BEER, "Bell Mark" price Rs. 5-8 per dozen cash. Apply to F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

FOR SALE, a new FAST SAILING BOAT, with two Masts, suitable for Picnic Party in the Harbour. Apply to PURSHOTUM GANOOJEE, Mazagon Bunder.

FOR SALE, IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY. The good Will and Stock in Trade of a First Class French Confectionery Establishment. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to Jerome, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a good and large stock of assorted BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices. HUSSANALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE & BROTHERS' shop, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years practical experience.

MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER.—WANTED, on the West Coast, a good PRACTICAL MAN to erect Paper Mill Machinery, gearing and turbine. Send full particulars with salary expected to Messrs. CAMERON, CHISHOLM & Co., Quilon.

NOTICES.

RATEPAYERS' STANDING COMMITTEE. MANDVI WARD.

GENTLEMEN desirous of offering themselves as CANDIDATES from the Mandvi Ward for the forthcoming Municipal Elections, are requested by the undersigned to send their names to them at the MOOLJEEBHOY JIVRAZ LIBRARY, Khoja Mohla, by the 12th inst., so that they may be duly submitted to the Standing Committee of the Ward for selection by ballot.

JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY CHATTOO,
GOOLABHAI VUSONJEE DESAI,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries.

Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Mandvi Ward. Bombay, 5th Dec., 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FROM the 17th to 31st December 1888, both days inclusive, First and Second class return tickets available on the return journey *to reach Bombay* up to Monday, the 14th January 1889, will be issued from any station in Bombay to Palunpur, Abu Road, Marwar Railway Junction, Ajmere, Nasirabad, Neemuch (*via* Ajmere), Jeypore, Delhi, Ferozepore Cantonment, Agra Fort, Muttra Cantonment, Fatehgarh and Cawnpore at a fare and a third, and *vice versa* from the above stations to any station in Bombay.

II.—If desired by holders, return tickets from Bombay to Delhi will be available for return *via* Agra or first to Agra and return *via* Delhi.

III.—Passengers proposing to start from Bombay between the 20th and 26th December 1888, are advised to register their names at the Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1888.

BEWARE OF IMMITATIONS!!

WE are the only Agents in India for Messrs. HOUGHTON and Co., who are the Sole and Original Manufacturers of the well-known Boiler and Tube Compound. Messrs. L. W. Fullam and Co., are in no way connected with Messrs. Houghton and Co., and the goods they offer for sale under the denomination of the Genuine, "Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound," are not of the Manufacture of Houghton and Co.

D. R. KERAWALA & Co.,
Sole Agents in India,
For Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary they (the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

TO OFFICERS

OF THE

ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do ,, 9 ,, 20 ,, ,,
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

SMOKERS

Who are in search of a really

GOOD TOBACCO

AT A

MODERATE PRICE

will be glad to have their

ATTENTION

drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG

BOMBAY,

whose name is a sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of the following Specialities.

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	,,	½ ,,	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	,,	1 ,,	3	4
Do. do.	,,	½ ,,	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,,	¼ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	,,	½ ,,	1	12
Latakia	,,	½ ,,	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody. The suits made to order.

		Rs.	per suit.
Gentlemen's Cashmere Coats and Trousers		20 to 25	,,
Do.	Best Black and Dark Blue Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	,,
Do.	do. do. do. and morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	,,
Do.	Black broad cloth Dress Suits complete	50 to 80	,,
Do.	Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	,,
Do.	Best Black and Brown Felt Hats Light in Weight	6 to 7	each.
Do.	Best Kid Gloves, quite new	2 to 2-8	a pair.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.

A trial is solicited.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms, in two different forms, Annas 4 each.

NOVELTIES

FOR 'XMAS PRESENTS,

SUITABLE FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD REAY,

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

AND THE

VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SDHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

LARGEST STOCK OF

DIAMOND, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

INDIAN CURIOS, PERSIAN CARPETS, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Cheapest House. Inspection invited.

Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

CAWNPORE.

TALLOW AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY COMPANY, COOPERGUNG, CAWNPORE.

ARE prepared to supply best refined WHITE TALLOW BANNISTER BRUSHES, Wheel Brushes, Card Brushes, Broom Brushes, Horse Brushes, and every other kind of Brushes, made to order at most reasonable rates, special rates to dealers and large consumers. For rates and circulars, address

F. M. MEHTA & Co.
Coopergung, Cawnpore.

FACTS!

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEE E STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 24 August, 1888.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, morning.
Standing Committee of the Corporation, 12 o'clock.
Arrival of Lord Dufferin, Victoria Terminus, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre Amateur performance in presence of Lord Dufferin, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th :—Iser (s), from Middlesbrough. Yesterday :—Siam (s), from Aden; C. C. Horming (barque), Mauritius; Gwalior (s), Venice; and Asia (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie; and Arabia (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Letter Mails for Karachi and places in Sind will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on the 13th current for despatch exclusively by the s. s. Labourdonais.

LOSS OF VALUABLE PEARLS.—Sulliman Yacoob, a merchant residing in Junjeekur Street, has reported to the Police the loss of a packet containing nine large pearls, valued at Rs. 3,000, on Sunday last, near Shaik Memon Street.

DECISION ON A DYNASTIC DISPUTE.—The Assistant Political Agent, Halar, has decided that the Thakore Saheb of Morvi should pay Rs. 75,000 to his younger brother Kumar Shri Horbamji, B.A., LL.B., in confirmation of the desire of their father, the late Thakore Saheb of Morvi.—*Kathiawar Times.*

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad named Marootee Balia, aged 8 years, whilst attempting on Monday to cross the Oomercarry Road, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a shigram. He sustained severe injuries to his person, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A GAMBLING GANG PUNISHED.—Futtay Ali Amroodeen and seven other Mahomedans were yesterday charged by Inspector Young before Mr. P. Ryan, Futtay Ali with keeping a common gaming house at Chimna Butcher Street and with the rest of the accused being found engaged in gambling on Monday afternoon with cards and dice. The whole of the accused, on admitting the charges against them, were fined—Futtay Ali Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

FIRE AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.—About seven o'clock on Monday morning, Askurally, a dyer in trade, who occupies a room at 85, Kalbadavie Road, discovered the place, on returning after a short absence, to be on fire. The flames were soon extinguished with the assistance of the neighbours. Askurally, it appears, locked up the room at about 11-30 p.m. on the previous night and left an oil lamp burning, which is supposed to have set fire to some puggrees, &c. The damage is estimated at over Rs. 200.

SERIOUS FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Goanese lad named Enas Doming, aged 4 years, residing with his parents at Dongree Street, on Monday last, accidentally fell out of a window two storeys in height and sustained serious injuries to his head and other parts of his body. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition. The boy, it appears, was leaning against a window which, not being bolted, suddenly opened out, precipitating him to the street.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March.....Outpost.....A. Schubert.
Overture.....La Neige.....Auber.
Quadrille.....Fun of the Fair.....W. Williams.
Fantasia.....(No. 2) Maritana.....V. Wallace.
Valse.....Surles Flots bleus.....Fahrbach.
Mazurka.....Clematis.....Kappey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—Inspector Briscoe yesterday charged Dakoo Gotlajee, a bill collector, before Mr. Cooper with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 408 belonging to Mr. K. M. Shroff, one of the proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper. The prisoner had been employed in the newspaper office as a bill collector, and last week it was discovered that several bills which had been given him to collect were unaccounted for. He was questioned with regard to them, and admitted that he had received the amounts of the bills, amounting to Rs. 408, but had spent the money. A complaint was made to the Inspector of Police, who ordered the prisoner to be arrested. In answer to the charge, the latter pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

MASSED BANDS ON THE ESPLANADE.—An immense audience assembled on the Esplanade last evening to hear a recital by the combined bands of the Garrison. Indeed, before the performance began, the stream of carriages that drove towards the Band-stand from all quarters and the crowds of people on foot who wended their way thither were enough to give one the impression that there was some great *fête* or *levee* going on. The performance opened with "Mikado Lancers," which, however, was only fairly played, and showed that the bands, however well they may play separately, in order to play together well would be the better of several more rehearsals. Still Sir Arthur Sullivan's pretty catching music was greatly appreciated. So was the selection from "Dorothy," an opera which in England has had a wonderfully long and successful run. If not a brilliant musical display, the performance was certainly much enjoyed, and more of them would not only afford excellent practice for the combined bands, but, as last night's turn out and the enthusiasm of the audience showed, would be received with the greatest of appreciation by the people of Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SCRATCH RACES.

THE following are the entries for the 2nd day's racing.

PONY HURDLES.

Mr. Graham's Icecream.
Mr. Prevost's Aftab.
Mr. Prevost's Silk.
Mr. Cobbold's Laetus.
Mr. Knight's Snowdrop.
Mr. Dick's Richard.
Captain Phayre's Tallyho, late Ballghoolie.

WALER HURDLES.

Mr. F. Symon's Pintail.
Mr. H. Symon's Floricau.
Mr. J. Brook's Bob.
Mr. J. Russell's The Lumper.
Mr. Radfield's Rufus.
Mr. C.'s Lassie.
Mr. Benson's Warrior.

HACK STAKES.

Mr. Brook's Joey.
Mr. Bertie's Keddy the Rover.
Mr. Bertie's The Roarer.
Mr. Shaw's Jonathan.
Mr. Nathan's The Vikar.
Mr. Trevethick's Old Boy.
Mr. Benson's Nero.
Mr. E. Smith's Sir Harry.
Mr. Rickard's White Wing.
Mr. Stiven's Burmah.
Mr. Lyttleton's Dolly.
Captain Beaufort's Myras.
Mr. Holland's Goblin.

PONY STAKES.

Captain Capel Cure's Dark.
Mr. N. Symon's Sparrow Hawk.
Mr. Glazy's Kangaroo.
Mr. Barton's The Skipper.
Mr. Prevost's Nusser.

Any ponies that have not already been measured will be measured at the Grand Stand on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock. Ordinaries will be held in the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Friday.

J. M. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3-30 p.m.—Special Advent Service and Service.

YOUNGMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Kerbela in the Prince's Dock at 7-30 a.m.

LECTURE ON BUTLER'S ANALOGY AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

THE third lecture was on the IV. and V. chapters of part I. Life, a State of Probation, as implying Trial, Difficulties, and Danger, and as intended for Moral Discipline and Improvement. The general doctrine of Natural Religion is that life is a state of probation for a future life: probation implying more than moral government, because it contains the idea of trials, allurements to wrong and danger of miscarrying by temptations. This appears unreasonable to some who say that the author of nature should have made the path of virtue easy instead of difficult. But facts are against the objection. In our natural capacity, *i. e.*, our present earthly condition, we are in a state of trial, analogous to the religious and moral trial. We are tempted to courses of action which will probably occasion greater inconvenience than satisfaction, *e. g.*, the trial of boys at school of young men on entering life. The trial consists of external temptations, and internal inclinations which answer to one another. And there is a closer connection than that of analogy, for the same passions excited by the same means are concerned with our natural probation for mature life in this world, and our religious probation for a future life. And men behave in the same way as regard both trials: in the way of being blinded by present gratifications of being deceived by inordinate passion, of being carried away against their better judgment, or of becoming absolutely reckless of consequences. There are analogous dangers from foolish education in one, and wrong or even vicious education in the other: from wrong notions about earthly happiness corresponding to superstitious beliefs which condone vice: and yet though we appear to be "an inferior part of the Creation of God" and exposed to all these trials and temptations, we have no more put upon than we can bear in our natural life, we may, by using prudence and moderate care, live in tolerable ease and satisfaction: and in our religious trials there is no more required than what we are well able to do, and what we must be greatly wanting to ourselves, if we neglect. If this analogy did not exist, if we had our present interests secured to us without any thought on our own part, nor danger from carelessness, passion, bad example, deceitfulness of persons or things, there would have been a reasonable objection to our being told that our religious condition was quite different: but as it is, "all presumption against self-denial and attention being necessary to secure our higher interest, is removed." To this Bishop Butler adds a very important truth, often overlooked both in temporal and in religious matters: "We have a present interest under the Government of God, which we experience here upon earth. And this interest, as it is not forced upon us, so neither is it offered to our *acceptance*, but to our *acquisition*; in such sort, as that we are in danger of missing it, by means of temptations to neglect or act contrary to it; and, without attention and self-denial, must and do miss of it. It is then perfectly creditable, that this may be our case, with respect to that chief and final good, which religion proposes to us.

Religion teaches us that we were placed in this condition that we might qualify ourselves, by the practice of virtue, for another state which is to follow this life. This does not answer the question how we came to be placed in a probation-state of so much difficulty and hazard: the answer to which is probably beyond our faculties to understand, but it does answer the much more practical question, what is our business here? And the analogy of the beginning of life here as a preparation for mature age tells us a great deal. (1) We see that life involves two things, a nature with certain capacities, temper, and qualifications, and an environment, a sphere of action to answer to the nature. We cannot determine particularly what will be our environment hereafter, but we see that there must be a nature, a character, and qualifications to answer to it. Can we become qualified?

2. We are certainly capable of naturally becoming qualified for states of life, for which we were once wholly unqualified, and all creatures which come under our notice are like us. We are endued with capacities of perceiving ideas, and of knowledge (or perceiving truth), and of storing up our ideas and knowledge by memory; we are also capable of getting a new facility in any kind of action (*i.e.*, of acquiring active habits) and of settled alterations in our temper or character. And if we consider habits as belonging to the body or the mind—the former comprehends all bodily activity or motions; the latter, such habits of life and conduct as obedience and submission to authority: veracity, justice, and charity; attention, industry, self-government, envy, revenge. Habits of the body are produced by external acts: habits of the mind, by carrying inward practical principles into act. Without action, passive impressions become weak (*e. g.*, reading novels in easy chairs, telling good stories to children, without carrying the impression into action). But passive impressions, carried out into action, produce active habits: *e. g.*, being habituated to dangers weakens our passive impression of fear, but gives us instead an active habit of caution and coolness. But these habits are only formed (acquired) by exercise: nature does not *give* them but directs us to acquire them.

3. We are obliged to acquire them. We are born with certain capacities into a state of infancy, and in passing through childhood and youth are obliged to acquire these habits, by diligence, care, self-denial, or we cannot become fitted for mature life. From all this, it is quite credible by analogy that this life is intended to fit us for another.

4. Thus far, for analogy. But we are under the moral Government of God: He requires from us virtue and piety, both now and hereafter; and we may distinctly see how and in what respects the present life may be a preparation for it. (1) *We want and are capable of improvement in the character of virtue and piety, by moral and religious habits.* For, together with the general principle of moral understanding (conscience) we have various affections towards particular external objects: *i.e.*, towards the necessaries, conveniences, and pleasures of life. These may be attracting us when they cannot be obtained by lawful means, and to have a tendency to incline us to venture on unlawful means, and therefore must be conceived as putting us in some danger. To lessen this danger, the practical principal of virtue must be strengthened, by bearing in mind the teaching of example and experience, and, instead of human and mere inclination, by continually attending to the equity and right of every case, and acting upon it. *Thus the principle of virtue, improved into an habit of which improvement we are thus capable, will plainly be in proportion to the strength of it, a security against the danger which finite creatures are in, from the very nature of propersion or particular affections.* (2). Now for all this, this life is well fitted to be a state of discipline; the temptations, the deceitfulness of sin, the wickedness of the world, and consequent disorders, pain and sorrow, seen, or experienced, ought, when duly reflected on, to correct thoughtless levity, and unrestrained self-will, and to bring us to a settled moderation and reasonableness of temper. The possibility, the danger, and worse still the actual fact of people losing their innocence and happiness and becoming vicious and wretched, should give us a practical sense of things very different from a speculative knowledge that we are liable to vice and capable of misery. The moral attention, the need of being on our guard, the need of resolution, and the denial of our passions, all help to make this world peculiarly fit to be a state of discipline for our improvement. These four things: (1) the correspondence between inward character and environment, speaking to us of a future environment with which our formed character must correspond: (2) our capacity of acquiring experience, knowledge, and habits, telling us of our being able to attain that formed character; (3) the necessity known in the natural, and suggested in the religious sphere; and (4) our need of improvement, and the fitness of the present world to effect it, may well persuade us that the trials of life are intended to educate us for a life of holiness and happiness hereafter.

It may be objected that many men do not improve but grow worse. There is an analogy in the many seeds wasted, but there is no answer except our ignorance of the *whole* case.

Again some people say that the anxiety for improvement in virtue in order to be fit for our environment in a future world is only a discipline of *self*-interest. This has its answer: a course of life begun either from obedience to God's commands, either out of hope or fear, or a desire to attain habits of veracity, justice, and charity, or a regard to our own chief interests, and persevered in, will bring us into correspondence with the moral constitution of nature and into a proper relation with God. And here Butler shows that besides active obedience to God, passive resignation to His Will, will form a temper of mind answering to God's Sovereignty, although no patience is supposed to be necessary where sorrow shall be no more.

A last objection because God has not made us at once perfect, and *what we were to be* is answered by our experience that in this life what we are *to be* is to the effect of *what we will do* the general conduct of *nature* is not to save us trouble and danger, but to make us capable of going through them, and to put it on us to do so. Our alternative in this life is to improve ourselves and to better our condition, or to remain deficient and wretched. The analogous alternative as regards a future life is obvious.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CONCEALMENT OF AN INSOLVENT'S PROPERTY.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* RAHIMBHOY HABIBHOY.

JUDGMENT was given in this case last evening. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, were engaged for the defendant at the hearing.

His Lordship said:—This is a suit brought on behalf of the creditors of an insolvent, Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, against the insolvent's brother. The insolvency occurred as long ago as 1867. The Official Assignee says in his plaint, that before the adjudication in insolvency the insolvent arranged divers schemes with his brothers, Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy, and his son Rahmoobhoy, "for the purpose of concealing his property and defrauding his creditors." The fraud of the present defendant, he says, was only recently discovered. A suit was brought first against the other brother, Ahmedbhoy (suit No. 473-'81), and on all matters in difference in that suit being referred to arbitration, the sum of about 3½ lakhs was awarded and paid by Ahmedbhoy. In the course of that suit, the present defendant was made a party defendant for purposes of discovery only, and the inspection that followed brought out facts which led to the institution of the present suit. There are various items of claim—First, a sum of Rs. 1,12,500, part of the moneys of the insolvent, which, it is alleged, the defendant deposited with Mahomed Dama, before the insolvent absconded to Damaun in September, 1866; second, a cash balance, together with certain shares, titledeeds, and outstandings, which the head-clerk of the insolvent's firm in Hongkong transferred at the time of the insolvency to the defendant's firm; thirdly, the insurance money received by the defendant's firm in 1867 for certain bales belonging to the insolvent; fourthly, the half profits received by the defendant's firm on a joint venture of goods consigned to England in June, 1865; fifthly, the value of 31 shares Imperial Cotton Press Company, and six Akbar Press Company, retained by defendant's firm; sixthly, the value of 64 old Elphinstone shares and 220 new, retained by defendant, which had been mortgaged by Alladinbhoy and partially paid off by him. A double defence—one of law and one of fact—is raised to those various claims. The legal defences are: (1) under the Limitation Act, that the clams are barred by lapse of time; (2) under section 13 of the Procedure Code, that the matters have been in issue and finally decided between the same parties in a former suit; (3) under section 43 of the Procedure Code, that the plaintiff omitted to claim these moneys in the former suit in which the present defendant was a party; and (4) that the brothers Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy were joint wrong-doers, and that judgment against one is a bar to a suit against the other. The defence in fact is, that as regards the lakh the defendants had nothing to do with it; that as regards the moneys transferred in China, they belonged to the insolvent's son, against whom there is a large debit balance, and that even if they belonged to the insolvent, the balance of account is against him; that as regards the claim for insurance money, the goods were not insured, and that there is no proof they were bought with the insolvent's money; that as regards the half profits, they were swallowed up in the debit balance against the insolvent's account; that as regards the Akbar and Imperial shares, they were paid for by defendant's firm; and that as regards the Elphinstone's shares, they were redeemed by defendant's firm, and all calls paid on them, so that the account due on them exceeds their value. I will first deal with the legal defence. Is the suit barred by limitation? Such a suit under ordinary circumstances would be barred in three years from the date when the Official Assignee was entitled to sue for the moneys due to the insolvent in January, 1867. But the Official Assignee says that the existence of this property has been fraudulently concealed from him by the insolvent's brothers, and that he is, therefore, entitled under section 18 of the Limitation Act, to bring his suit, not within three years of his right to sue, but within three years of his knowledge of the fraud. He had, no doubt, some knowledge in 1881, when Ex. A reached him and certain information concerning the lakh of rupees. He had the stitched book, and he examined Ahmedbhoy in the Insolvents' Court. But he was refused inspection of the firm's books and he got no information concerning the present defendant on which he could proceed. The knowledge required by section 18 of the Limitation Act is not mere suspicion. It must be knowledge of such a character as will enable the person defrauded to seek his remedy in court. (See F. L. R. 6, All. 406.) The Official Assignee on the strength of the information he got in 1881 wrote to the defendant charging him with the lakh of rupees (Ex. 22), but the defendant's solicitors at once repudiated the charge altogether. The real information sufficient to enable him to sue was not obtained by the Official Assignee until 1885. All inspection of books was refused until present defendant was made a party in the last suit for purposes of discovery, and inspection taken in December, 1885. Full knowledge of the circumstances as regards the defendants was not obtained till then. The information contained in the stitched book did not concern the present defendant. Thus, provided there was a fraudulent concealment, the suit is not barred. I think, on the evidence, there was such concealment as amounts to fraud. The lakh was never entered in the insolvent's schedule, nor were the other sums claimed; yet the insolvency was managed by the brothers after the insolvent absconded. The conduct of the brothers undoubtedly shows active concealment. The admissions extracted after much prevarication from the present defendant by Mr. Jardine show that the insolvent was hidden in Bombay by both brothers—by the present defendant, as well as by Ahmedbhoy. Ahmedbhoy has been proved to have concealed the insolvent's property with full knowledge of the fact. The reply by the defendant to the charge about the lakh amounts to strong evidence of a similar interest to conceal on the part of the defendant. I think, on the whole, there is evidence of fraud enough to bring the case under section 18 of the Limitation Act. The limitation, therefore, only began to run from the time the fraud became fully known to the Official Assignee, which was not till he obtained inspection in December, 1885. The partial knowledge he had before was prevented by the defendant and his brother from becoming full knowledge. The next two legal defence—those which turn on the application of sections 13 and 43 of the Procedure Code—depend on the question whether the admission of the present defendant on the record of the previous case as party for purposes of discovery made him a party for all purposes. If he was only a nominal party, there is no *res judicata* and no previous suit in which plaintiff ought to have advanced the whole of his claim. It was argued that a party for purposes of discovery is a person not known to Indian law, and that a defenddant must be held to be a defendant for all purposes. I cannot discuss that question in face of an order made by a judge, in due form, and not appealed against, by which the present defendant was placed on the record as defendant for certain limited purposes only. I must hold that the defendant was rightly on the record as defendant for purposes of discovery only. No decree was made against him, no relief was asked from him. He was merely a nominal defendant. I do not think he was a party to the former suit in such a way as to bring the present suit within the application of the section cited. From the following cases (King *vs.* Hoare, 13 M. and W., 494; Buckland *vs.* Johnson, 23 L.I.C.P., 204; Brinsmead *vs.* Harrison, L. R. 6 C. P. 584; Kendall *vs.* Hamilton, 6 App. Co. 505; Canford *vs.* Chapman, 19 Q. B. D. 229) it appears to be settled law that a judgment recovered against any one of several joint debtors, merges the remedy for the joint debt, and is a bar to an action against a co-debtor upon the joint liability, and similarly in a matter of tort feasance a judgment against one of the wrong-doers is a bar to an action on the same matter against the others. Brinsmead vs. Harrison settled the point that after receiving judgment against one wrong-doer, a plaintiff cannot sue the other for the same matter, even if the judgment in the first action remains unsatisfied. The most recent case,—Kendall vs. Hamilton—carries the principle to the extent that an action and a judgment against two persons who had borrowed money from the plaintiffs (though the judgment is unsatisfied) constitutes a bar to another action brought by the plaintiffs against a third person, who is afterwards discovered to have been interested with the two debtors. In Bigelow on Estoppels the principle is thoroughly discussed (pp. 104-110), and it appears that American law now follows, King vs. Hoare in questions of joint debtors, although it holds joint wrong-doers to a joint and several liability. The rule of King *vs.* Hoare applies in both respects in India. Section 43 of the Contract Act is not perhaps quite clear whether a complete adoption from the English rule is intended. But the Calcutta Court (I. L. R., 3 Calcutta 350) has distinctly followed the English law, and I shall do the same, and hold that such of the wrongs alleged in this suit as were of a joint character and were adjudicated upon in the last suit were extinguished by the former judgment. What, then, is the alleged wrong which constitutes the cause of action. It is the fraudulent concealment of the insolvent's property by the insolvent, the insolvent's son, and the insolvent's two brothers. Such is the general allegation in the present plaint. But a general allegation of fraud does not constitute a valid cause of action. (Kerr on Fraud, c. 8, p. 425.) There must be particular charges, and particular charges are made in this case as to the details of the insolvent's property alleged to be the subject of the fraudulent concealment. They have already been stated, and I will examine them one by one in order to decide (1) whether all or any of them are of that joint character which would bring them under the rule of law just cited; and (2) whether they were claimed and adjudicated upon in the last suit. First comes the Rs. 1,12,500. The oral evidence in this case given by the insolvent's son goes to show that this sum, if it existed at all, was handed by Ahmedbhoy to Rahimbhoy at the request of the insolvent in furtherance of the scheme of concealment. The strong piece of evidence in favour of this contention is that the money or a similar sum at the time was deposited with the firm of Mahomed Dama, and in the name of the defendant. In any case it seems clear there was a fraudulent concealment of such a sum, though the question, who affected the concealment, is doubtful, and the joint character of the concealment is not clearly proved. The sum was claimed in the opening speech of counsel in the previous suit, but the claim was withdrawn, and the right to renew the claim reserved. Although the reservation was not made with the leave of the Court, and could not perhaps be made the ground of a suit against the same defendant, still, as there was no judgment as regards that sum, I do not think the rule in King *vs.* Hoare applies so as to extinguish the right of action against the defendant, even if I admit he was a joint wrong-doer in the matter. But admitting it could be claimed from the present defendant; I am not satisfied as I ought to be satisfied on a grave charge of fraud, with the evidence that the money was deposited by the present defendant, or that he is responsible for it. The oral evidence given of it was not satisfactory, and the documentary evidence (A4) shows rather that, although it was deposited in the name of the present defendant, it was not really his property. The insolvent's son in his affidavit made in 1881 in the Insolvency Court (Ex. 4), never mentioned the present defendant as having received any of the defendants money. (See also Ex. 5.) The statement in the stitched book, page 12 Ex. 27, also shows that this lakh was in the control of the insolvent's son. Against this evidence I have only the statement of the insolvent's son, and that of the mehta who confirmed the account of the transfer of the lakh, and I do not believe the story. The claim of Rs. 1,12,500, therefore, in my opinion, is not proved as against the present defendant, either personally or as a joint tort-fearer. Next comes the cash balances, shares, outstandings, &c., handed over in Hongkong. It is a matter of doubt whether this item is excluded by the rule in King vs. Hoare. The moneys were received there by the insolvent's firm. That firm consisted of the defendant in the present case and the defendant in the previous case. A claim was made in that case for Rs. 20,000—moneys of insolvent received in China—and a similar sum is claimed under this case. It was stated that the claim for Rs. 20,000 was withdrawn in the first case, but not formally as in the matter of the lakh. The Rs. 20,000 was distinctly claimed in the formal claim. (See schedule A.) But in the schedule of claim laid before the arbitrator it was not inserted. Consequently, there cannot have been a judgment upon this item of claim, as it was never brought to the notice of the arbitrator. On the whole, I do not think the claim is excluded by law. I do not believe the story that the account was an account of the insolvent's son and not of the insolvent. It does not appear the son had an independent business in China at that time. The substitution of his name for the insolvents, in the cash-book was, in my opinions fraudulent, and the date of transfer just before the adjudication confirms the fraud. But, as a question of fact, the balance in the defendant's former books was apparently against the insolvent (page 56 of the Red Book and (Ex. 32), and all I can order is an account of what was due, if anything, to the insolvent at the date of the vesting order in insolvency. Next comes a claim for the insurance money alleged to have been received on certain bales, which were the property of the insolvent, and which were burnt together with other bales in the defendant's warehouse at Hongkong. There is no presumption of law which obliges me to assume these goods were insured. It was not, according to the evidence of the defendant, the custom of the firm to insure goods on shore save on especial request. The evidence shows that the other bales, but not these, were insured. It was for the plaintiff to prove the insurance; he has now had the inspection of the China books, and as he has failed to prove the insurance, he cannot claim anything under this head. Next comes a claim for a half share in certain profits made in a joint venture of insolvent and defendant's firm, which resulted in a considerable gain. The money was kept by defendant's firm, and the defence on the facts is that, although credit has been given for the insolvent's share, the balance is against him. It is not clear to me when the balance relied upon by the defence was struck, and what was included in the account. The Official Assignee is entitled to the credit balance, if any at the date of the vesting order, i.e., of the filing of the petition, 17th September, 1866. The money, when the vesting order was made, was received by both brothers jointly, but this claim has not been already advanced against the defendant in the last suit. The money was claimable now, and the reply of the defendants as to the balance of account must be verified by an account. Next follows a claim for the value of thirty-one shares. Imperial Cotton Press Company, and six shares Akbar Press Company. They were bought on account of the insolvent by Ahmedbhoy representing the defendant's firm (see Ex. 5), and finally divided at the time of their dissolution, one party retaining the shares, and the other, the present defendant, receiving Rs. 5,000 for his portion. (See Ex. A 3, the agreement of dissolution of partnership, 3rd August 1871.) An account might have been necessary also on this item as to the state of the insolvent's account at the time of the insolvency. But these shares were held jointly by the defendant's firm and were expressly claimed in the last suit. The rule of law under the actual circumstances excludes this claim. Lastly comes a claim for 64 old Elphinstone shares and 220 new. They were not claimed in the last suit. They were apparently the property of one Cassum Chothoo At that time the Official Assignee told us he did not know that Cassum Chothoo was merely the nominee of the insolvent. He only came to know that in the course of the last suit, when he obtained full inspection. It is necessary, therefore, to go into the history of these shares. In the first place, they were separate from the 65 new and 65 old Elphinstone shares, which appear in the first suit. These shares—64 old and 220 new—were deposited with the Imperial Bank as security for a loan of two lakhs made apparently to Cassum Chothoo. It is now admitted that Cassum Chothoo was another name for the insolvent. A large portion of the loan was paid off, and at the end of 1923 and 1924 (after calls had been paid by defendant's firm) only Rs. 95,000 was due on the shares. It does not appear that more than Rs. 400 per share was paid in calls on the new shares, and they were then taken over by the Government. The old shares were sold, but no evidence satisfactory enough for me to act upon, has been given of the price realised, nor as to whether insolvent or the defendant's firm paid the calls and expenses. The accountant, Pestonjee, however, said that the 64 old shares were all sold at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. At Rs. 550 that would realize Rs. 35,200. The 220 new shares, he says, were not sold, but were taken over by Government at Rs. 730, whilst Rs. 400 per share had been paid in calls. Without taking account of any dividends or interest, the shares at their valuation would come to Rs. 73,200, which with Rs. 35,200 makes Rs. 1,08,400. The debt due from the Cassum Chothoo account was only Rs. 96,000 at the end of 1923, so that the balance, apart from the question as to who paid the calls, seems to be considerably in favour of the Official Assignee. There must, however, be an account taken of these shares. The evidence does not enable me to decide the question of amount here.

Simple interest, at a commercial rate, 9 per cent. from the date of the vesting order in insolvency, must be calculated on any balance found to be due on the accounts I have referred to the Commissioners. Suit referred to the Commissioner to take the accounts mentioned. Costs reserved.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·939
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·2
General Directions of Wind.*	E. ENE. WSW, N.W. NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 21 hours*	170

* From midnight to midnight.

THE address recently delivered by Sir W. W. Hunter before the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland is to be published in one of the monthly magazines early next year.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA.

THE annual entertainment and distribution of prizes in connection with the St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, came off in presence of a numerous gathering of friends and beneficiares on Monday evening. His Grace the most Rev. Dr. Porter, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, presided, and amongst others present were the Very Rev. J. Mayr, S. J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, the Very Rev. J. Koenaen. S. J., Superior of St. Stanislaus' Institution, the Rev. H. Bochum, S. J., the Rev. Fr. Schwartz, S.J., Colonel Cunningham, Captain MacMahon, Dr. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. Leuthardt, Mr. and Mrs. Lidbetter, Mr. and Mrs. Francke, Mr. S. A. Duigan., &c., &c.

The large play hall of the Institution, in which the Company assembled, was handsomely and appropriately decorated for the occasion. A varied and highly interesting programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, &c., was gone through, in which the young ladies acquitted themselves with a success that testified to the careful training imparted by the nuns in charge of the school. The pianoforte and vocal selections were skilfully and tastefully rendered, and the youthful *executants* were rewarded with frequent and hearty applause by the audience.

At the conclusion of the musical entertainment a brief report of the school for the past year was read, from which it appeared that the progress which has marked the history of the institution in previous years continues to be fully maintained. There is a total of 390 girls in attendance, which includes 85 boarders, 119 day-scholars, and 186 orphan children. The health of the school during the past twelve months has been excellent; but few cases calling for the care of the medical officer, Dr. Gonsalves, whose skilful attention is thankfully recognised. In the course of the year the institution has been visited by many distinguished friends: amongst others, by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay who expressed their satisfaction at the successful management of the Daughters of the Cross, by whom it is conducted. The report having been read, the prizes were distributed by His Grace the Archbishop, after which, as a *finale*, the Convent Choir sang "God save the Queen."

The institution, it may be observed, commenced with very humble beginnings some twenty years ago; since when, under the guidance of the Lady Superior, Mother Theodorine, it has developed into one of the principal and most efficient educational establishments in the Presidency. The conventual building is in every respect a model of its kind; the class rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, work-rooms, &c., are all spacious and well ventilated; the various arrangements are admirably complete, and the most scrupulous order and cleanliness are everywhere apparent. Of the educational results at each annual Government examination the Inspector speaks in terms of the highest praise, as may be seen from the following letter received a few days ago by the Lady Superior from the Educational Inspector of the Division, who made his official visit on the 5th instant.

Madam,—I have the honour, with reference to the inspection of your school, held on the 5th instant, to forward the following remarks. In my report on the institution last year, I stated that the general arrangements for the accommodation and instruction of the children are most admirable; and my visit this year has confirmed me in the opinion then expressed. The school is remarkable for the beautiful cleanliness of its class rooms, cookrooms, and outhouses, and I can only say that it is a pleasure to inspect an Institution of which the accessories are so excellent. In it is a matter for regret that want of funds puts a stop for the present to the extension of the buildings, but I hope that it may be found, before the end of the official year, that Government is able to give assistance which will enable you to resume building operations. As regards the efficiency of the instruction given, I may state that I saw no sign of say falling off from the high standard previously maintained. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the tendency was towards greater efficiency. Thus in the 6th and 7th standards, where last year I noticed some weakness in history, I this year obtained accurate and intelligent answers to my questions. In the other classes which I tested, I found that the instruction imparted was of a sound and even character, and that the children had been carefully and thoroughly prepared. Their manner under examination was also admirable and showed that school life to them is a pleasant and happy one. I do not know that I can say more, or give higher praise to the institution, and, while I regret that I cannot be present at the prize distribution, on the 10th instant, I have much pleasure in informing you that I have passed a certificate for the grant of the previous year. —I have the honour to be, Madam, your most obedient servant, E. GILES, Educational Inspector, N.D.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. M. R. Wyer, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The chairman read the annual report and detailed balance sheet. On the motion of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhai D. Dady, the directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed, and a dividend out of profits reserved in former years at the rate of Rs. 165 per share of the original issue and Rs. 44-4-0 of the second and third issues was declared, payable on and after the 18th instant. In proposing this resolution, Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff impressed upon the directors the necessity of leaving no stone unturned in order to recover in some shape or other, from the Government of India, their claim for losses sustained in consequence of the war. It was proposed by Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Feroshu Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and resolved, that Mr. N. M. Wadia and R. O. Reid, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors. On the motion of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, seconded by Mr. Fardoonjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. John S. Burn and Furdoonjee A. C. Furdoonjee were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. Thanks were voted to the directors, managers, agents, and the Burmah staff for their successful conduct of the business during the year, and the proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 23rd November, 1888.

Royal Artillery—Col J K Holdsworth has retired upon retired pay, with compensation under Article 89 of the Royal Warrant of 15 Nov 1887.

Lieut-Col and Col G B B Hobart, having completed five years' service as a Regtl Lieut-Col, has been placed upon half-pay.

Capt E Foord retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Major T R Disney, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice J S Frith, retired.

Lieut E Pollock to be Capt, vice the Hon'ble F E Allsopp, placed upon temporary half-pay.

Lieut H W W Barlow to be Capt, vice T E Rowan, seconded for service in the Ind Ord Dept.

Lieut H R Cook is seconded for service with the Bo Native Artillery.

Surg-Major J Trusler to be Riding-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice W Cole, retired.

Staff—Major and Col C Grove, CB, the East Yorkshire Regt, to be an Asst Adjt-Genl at Head-Quarters, vice Col J C Ardagh, CB, who has resigned that appointment, and has been placed on half-pay, consequent on appointment as Private Secy to H E the Marquis of Lansdowne, GCMG, Viceroy and Govr-Genl of India.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A C M'Kean, 6th Dragoons, to be Asst Mily Secy and Aide-de-Camp to H E Lieut-Genl Sir H D'O Torrens, KCB, Govr and C-in-C, Malta.

Capt F H A Des Vœux, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to H E Sir G W Des Vœux, KCMG, Govr and C-in-C of Hong-Kong and its Dependencies

Half-Pay—The undermentioned Majors from the R A to be Lieut-Cols:—W B Hemans, A J Anderson, and T Gaskell.

Memorandum—The Queen has been pleased to confer the honorary rank of Major-Genl upon Col R J C Marter, retired pay, in recognition to his services in the Army.

MR LOWES DICKINSON'S portrait of the late Sir Henry Maine is now complete. Sir Henry is seated with a book in his right hand. He leans his chin in his left hand, and looks forward with an intense expression that is well conceived and free from melodrama. He wears the Star of India. Mr. Lowes Dickinson has likewise just finished a portrait, which was begun some years ago for Lord Napier of Magdala, a

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white nainsooks.
1 case coloured handkerchiefs.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale Milton shawls.
4 bales coloured woollen cloth.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 case India-rubber foot-balls.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Kesowjee Jadowjee to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., at Coorla, near the Swadeshi Mill, the following valuable Mill Machinery:—

2 doubling frames of 301 spindles, each on Ashworth long collar principle 3½" lift, with twist change wheels, creel, pegs and bobbins complete, from the junction iron works Co., Ld.

1 pien winding frame of 100 spindles, 4½" guage to wind from 5" hanks into pien bobbins, by Joseph Stubbs.

1 Large spee', fly wheel, together with its pinions of patent double helical tooth, by P. R. JACKSON.

The above machinery is quite new and packed in cases.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, December 12, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram:—

About 220 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

2 cases 74 pieces superfine striped shirtings.
3 „ 40 „ double width check coatings.
1 „ 15 „ blue serge.
2 „ 30 „ silk finish flannel.

All the above pieces will be sold singly to suit the buyers and are now on view.

SALE OF AKYAB RICE.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Rice Godowns, near Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Bapoobhoy Kakal and on account and at the risk of Memon Mahomed Joosub.

1900 bags Akyab Hulwa Rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELGAUM FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. A. M. Cantem, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m.

A large piece of ground, containing about 14 acres and 35 goontas, and registered under Survey Nos. 665, 668, and 681, together with a large pucka built bungalow, stable, outhouses and a well standing thereon, and situate at Belgaum on the road leading to the Fort. It commands a splendid view, and is one of the best bungalows in the station.

The sale will be final, and the property will be sold to the highest bidder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their offices in Bombay.

BONA FIDE AND UNRESERVED SALE of Japanese Curiosities and Silk Embroideries, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve at their Rooms (first floor.)

A consignment of 29 cases Japanese curiosities and embroideries, just received per s.s. Verona, consisting of 12, 16, 24 and 25 inches Satsuma and Caga vases, bronze vases and jars, bowls, ashtrays, inkstand, plates, tea and coffee sets, cups and saucers, ebony and inlaid cabinet and wall brackets, paper screens, bronze tea-kettles, wire baskets, trays, vases and candle-sticks, lacquered jewel boxes, tumbler and decanter trays and chow-chow boxes, Japanese curiosities, porcelain and bronze enamelled plates, silk umbrellas, satin and gold and silk embroidered bed, pillow and table covers, window curtains, mantel-pieces, chair covers, Malacca canes, silk photo-frames, figures, pictures, handkerchiefs, screens, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and will be on view 6 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchander, and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of January 1889, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,075 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 595, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said, mortgagors (Ramchander Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balset and the property of Moroba Sowajee, on the west by property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of the Lukshuman Kassowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee.—Dated the 11th day of August, 1888.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 12, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of the bungalows, at Mahableshwar and Panchgany, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built pony cart, with a handsome fast-trotting pony and a set of
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, quite to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome English-built double-seated circular fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome English-built single-seated office brougham

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome cane and three lights Tucker's hanging argand lamps, a handsome eights lights hanging chandelier by Ness, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton by Holmes, &c., &c., the property of JEHANGIRJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT "THE CLIFF," MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising begonias, ferns, stephanotes, palm, lily, crotons, roses, aranaeria, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major A. N. HOJEL.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the date.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a light miniature circular-fronted Brougham with a bay waler horse and harness, lady's side saddle, &c., &c., the property of J. G. Smith, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE AND LAST CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST CLASS HORSES AT CHEAP RATE.

Imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m, at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's Stables.

25 Horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder. Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. C. Turner, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 12, 1888.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the arrival of the MOST HONORABLE The MARQUIS of DUFFERIN and AVA and EARL of AVA, which will take place at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, all carriages going to the Victoria Railway Terminus will set down at the North Porch on the West side of the building and then pass on and be parked along Hornby Road, North.

As soon as the late Viceroy has left the station, carriages will take up at the Porch at which they set down.

W. H. WILSON, Col.,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec. 1888.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

ON VIEW

At the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,

Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,

Consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE.

Of 25 of the above HORSES, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Stables. See Bennett & Co.'s Advertisement.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
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The Indian Travellers Guide
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and commaad the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst. sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their roomsas follows:—

On account of the concerned.—
2 cases gent's and lady's boots and shoes.
1 „ Sample collection of do
2 „ perambulators.
10 boxes superior cognac.
20 cases champagne.
2 „ glass curafes.
A feollection of fancy goods containing magic lanterns, pocket books, money purses, Lawn-tennis bats and balls, clocks and time-pieces music boxes, water jugs electric machine, telescopes, bird cages, spoons and forks, knives, lamps, and burners.
1 white and gold dinner set.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 12, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11.

THERE was a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 96, and French Rentes in Paris were lower to the same extent at 83. Silver, by all accounts, was still worth 42⅝d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were unchanged, but the quotations given were still nominal. Indian Sterling Loan remained at Friday's rate of 104⅛.

In General Produce, Linseed was firmer, and Calcutta seed was 6d. higher *vid* the Canal and 3d. per quarter up for the new crop *vid* the Cape. Liverpool quality was also 3d. per quarter higher by both routes. 43s. per quarter was still the arrival price of Bombay seed. Rapeseed to arrive was quiet at previous rates, and Poppy Seed was unchanged. The Wheat Market continued dull, but without further change in prices in London or Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round last evening, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The imports were 16,000 bales. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. for near and most distant deliveries, but unchanged in intermediate positions. The Manchester Market had been firm.

In New York the spot price remained at 9⅞ cents, where it has been since the end of last month, but Futures for March were 3 points higher at 9·89 cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports were pretty heavy compared with last year, but light as against the year before, the following being the figures:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	49,000	42,000	61,000
Two days' do.	89,000	74,000	97,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,946,000	3,439,000	3,030,000

Here we have had a quiet market for the staple with a good deal less enquiry than yesterday, and only a small business has transpired, though prices have been generally maintained. A few hundred bales each of ready new Bengals, at Rs. 187-94, according to quality; of Dhulia, at Rs. 203-4, and of Kutch, at Rs. 202 changed hands, as well as a little Khangaum ginned at Rs. 219; and old Wadwan, at Rs. 196; but there were no forward buyers in the market at current rates.

WHEAT.—Some return of demand has been felt in this market to-day, and a considerable business is reported, but rates are quoted as before for all descriptions, the feeling at closing having been steady.

SEEDS.—A good deal more has been doing in *Lin* and *Rape* seeds, especially the former, which has advanced one anna per cwt in a firm market, the present quotation being Rs. 6-12-6 to Rs. 6-15-6 per cwt in a firm market. Quotation for other kinds are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,580 bales.
Wheat	48,072 cwt.
Linseed	6,669 „
Rapeseed	9,758 „
Gingelly	10,400 „
Poppyseed	1,847 „

FREIGHTS are steady, with rather more business doing. Transactions are reported in Wheat and Seeds for Dunkirk this month's shipment at 24s. 6d., and in measurement cargo to Liverpool at 25s.; also in Wheat and Seeds for Antwerp, January shipment, at 22s. 6d. and Cotton at 23s. per ton. Business has also been done for Hull, Seeds and Wheat at 22s. 6d. per ton, January-March shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling this morning, no further drop in Silver having been reported from home and with rates 1-32d. higher than they closed at last evening, and, sustained by news of higher quotations from Calcutta, rates continued to harden, closing firm at some further slight advance, with 3 months' sight Credits quoted at 1s. 4⅜ to March and 1s. 4 19-32d. for April and May delivery. Merchants' Bills to a fair amount have come out to-day; but for Bank remittance there has been little enquiry, though Telegraphic might have been had at 1s. 4⅜d. for January and February transfer. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Francs do.	1·75½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained at yesterday's final level for cash transactions during the greater part of the day, with Fours quoted at 97⅜; but for the January account there were sellers at 97⅝ and for February 97½ was the rate. Towards the close, however, a weaker feeling set in, and rates drooped to the extent of 1-16 per cent. The nominal rate for the other denomination has been reduced to 103.

SHARES.—There has been some accession of business in this market to-day in the leading items of Mill and Press Scrip; but the course of prices is again downwards in the large majority of cases. Framjee Petit, Khatao Mucconji, and Morarji Gokaldas Mill shares are Rs. 10 each lower, at Rs. 615, Rs. 770, and Rs. 1,590, respectively; Alliance, City of Bombay, Jewraj Balloo, Lukmidas Khimji, and Manockjee Petit are down Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 625, Rs. 1,020, Rs. 1,030, Rs. 970, and Rs. 1,225, respectively. On the other hand, Maha Lukshimi are Rs. 35 higher, at Rs. 615; Ripon are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,085; and Imperial Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 605. In Press shares, Albert are Rs. 35 down, at Rs. 750; Colaba Rs. 15, at Rs. 635; and New Berar and Prince of Wales Rs. 5, at Rs. 375. Oriental Life shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 195. National Bank shares are Re. 1 higher, at Rs. 135 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	23,000	500	all	13 per.	930
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	8	8	8 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	15,000	125	all	17½ do.	319
National Bank of India	32,000	125	25	5 per.	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	100
Empire Fire Insurance Co.		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 per.	20
	75	200	150	5 p.c.	151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	375		185	Nil.	
Bombay Land & Build. Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	835
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	00	100	Rs. 9	38
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	4
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	..	6
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	150
Kemp Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	380
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 9	365
Royal Flour Mills	12,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,900	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	nil	p
M. Mody & Co	0			p	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

NOEL—Nov 15, at Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, wife of Capt G T Noel, Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

THORNTON—Nov 17, at Wilbury-road, West Brighton, the wife of Maj A P Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLIS—BENSLEY—Nov 19, at Saint Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Frank Philip, the only son of the late Henry George Baylis, of Calcutta, to Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Bensley, of Calcutta.

BOSANQUET—THOMPSON—Nov 15, at South Kensington, Richard Arthur Bosanquet, youngest son of the late Samuel Richard Bosanquet, of Dingestow Court, Monmouth, to Ruth, eldest daughter of Sir A R Thompson, KCSI.

BUTLER—CREAGH—Nov 13, at Quin, co Clare, Walter Blake Butler, 2nd Batt Yorkshire Light Infantry, eldest son of Mr N Butler, J P, Walterstown, co Clare, to Elizabeth Clara, youngest daughter of late Cornelius Creagh, of Dangan, co Clare.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Nov 14, at Aberdeen, Catherine R, widow of Inspector-General G G Brown, Bengal retired.

BUTLER—Nov 12, at Frawsburg, Cape Colony, Herbert Paton Butler, M R C S, L R C P, fourth son of the late J H Butler, F R C S, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, aged 30.

MARSHALL—Nov 21, at Middleton Lodge, Torquay, Maj-Gen W E Marshall, late H M Bengal Staff Corps, aged 62.

PEDDER—Nov 21, at West Dulwich, W G Pedder, C S I, late Bombay C S.

THOM—Nov 18, at St Petersburg-place, Bayswater, of pleuro-pneumonia, Jane Christiana (Janet), second daughter of the late Alexander Thom, Esq., formerly Deputy Inspr-Genl of Hospitals, Bombay, and P M O Mauritius.

THOMSON—Nov 15, at The Hall, Dulwich, Sir R F Thomson, G C M G, C I E, LL D, lately H M's Envoy to the Court of Persia.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1888.

THE Bishop of Bombay, in regretting that it has been possible in our days to pass the institution of marriage through the crucible of public discussion, forgot that the discussion itself gave him an opportunity for putting in a very weighty plea for the maintenance of things as they are. From one point of view, at all events, the discussion, jauntily though it has been conducted, has done good. The very freedom with which those who have brought it about have permitted the institution of marriage to be canvassed has deprived its assailants of the right to say that the grounds on which it rests are too insecure to bear the shock and stress of free investigation. No doubt it has given pain to many a sensitive mind to see the fierce and sometimes vulgar glare of newspaper controversy turned upon principles and institutions deemed by still a large proportion of Christendom to be sacred. But this seems to be the penalty which every institution has to pay to the Time-Spirit. First principles, which some amongst us would exclude from the arena of free inquiry, are brought into the light with all debateable things. And yet they survive the ordeal, as the Bishop must feel the institution which he so resolutely defended in the Cathedral on Sunday evening will survive it. It would, indeed, be easy to exaggerate the significance of the episode to which public attention has been directed. We are not sure whether it should not be regarded rather as an astute use of a journalistic opportunity than as an indication of a prevailing unrest in regard to the character and incidents of the marriage contract. Had the Parnell Commission been sitting four months ago, the *Daily Telegraph* would certainly have felt itself under no overpowering necessity to provide unhappy wives and capricious husbands with an opportunity for unburdening themselves of their domestic griefs. However that may be, the inviolability of the marriage tie has been questioned, and those who look upon it as sacred and unbreakable, save for one serious cause, do well to restate the grounds for resisting every plea for making it less absolute than it is. And this at least may be said for the case as presented in the sermon which we published yesterday—that every plea for maintaining marriage as a non-terminable contract which was therein based on the higher grounds, finds its corollary in very cogent pleas of social expediency. The position of women in society, the claims of children, the matter-of-fact economic considerations which would assert themselves with the dissolution of every union, all these would demand attention even if the religious factor were to be forgotten and marriage were to be reduced to its purely secular elements. For this reason all inquiries into the origin of marriage as an institution, instructive as they may be from the sociological point of view, are of no practical moment. Even if we accept the widely prevalent assumption that the earlier forms of marriage were almost universally polygamous—though we gather that the Bishop would hardly concede that—we should still be confronted with the fact that the farther society has advanced the more thoroughly it has impressed upon the institution of marriage the characteristic of fixity, and the less room has it left for the exercise of caprice and changeability of preference. Upon this point no one has spoken more decisively than a writer whose respect for definiteness and continuity in the marital connection has obviously no basis in any theological conception of marriage. Mr. John Morley, having before him a striking expression of the naturalistic views concerning marriage of which Rousseau, Diderot, and d'Alembert were the leading exponents, remarked upon it that "whatever changes may ultimately come about in the relations between men and women, we may at least be sure that such changes will be in a direction even still further away than the present conditions of marriage from anything like the naturalism of Diderot and the Eighteenth Century school." And while contemplating the contingency—which he deems to be exceedingly remote—of a replacement of the existing idea of the family and the associated idea of private property by some form of communism, he affirms that even then "the discipline of the appetites and affections of sex will necessarily on such a system be not less, but far more rigorous to nature than it is under prevailing Western institutions." We suspect that if Mr. Morley had had the editing of the *Daily Telegraph* correspondence on this subject he would have "edited" it out of existence; had he been prevailed upon to contribute to it, he would have had very little to say that would have been acceptable to those who clamour for the relaxation of the marriage tie or the shortening of the term of obligation. What the naturalism of Rousseau led to in his case any one who would reduce marriage to a form of intercourse determined by caprice may see in his "Confessions." He discovered the correlative to terminable marriage in a systematic abandonment of offspring. Having entered into relationships somewhat after the fashion of those in which the correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* found their ideal of a happy marriage, he satisfied himself that the Foundling Hospital was the appropriate receptacle for his children. Perhaps he was right; certainly he was logical, though we have never been able to understand why he boasted of his frequent contributions to the roll of the hospital as most worthy acquittals of his duty as a father and a citizen. Upon him, no doubt, the telling plea which the Bishop of Bombay makes in behalf of the offspring of these terminable unions would have been quite thrown away. "Dare we," the Bishop asks, "look any child in the face and say that its father and mother are bound to give it a home just until they grow weary of one another—that it has both a father and a mother just so long as their selfishness or their levity will allow it to retain and enjoy what we associate with those blessed words?" Rousseau's case, however, would probably prove much more typical than the Bishop supposed when he said that after the parents had parted, the children must belong to one or the other. There is a third, and in many cases it would be a very likely, alternative—that they would be held to belong to neither. The caprice which broke the marital tie would not less ruthlessly break the parental; and if the law could be evaded these irksome souvenirs of a discarded union would be thrown upon the care of the State or of public charity. Here, again, the naturalistic view, which has of late had so many reckless exponents, meets with a fitting rebuke from Mr. Morley. Very loudly indeed does he proclaim the importance of investing "with the most marked, serious, and unmistakeable formality—an act that brings human beings into existence with uncounted results both to such beings themselves and to others who are equally irresponsible for their appearance in the world." The contract is something more than a bi-lateral one; there are third parties who later appear on the scene—children before whose rights the claim of husband or wife to be freed from a burden of mutual distaste or incompatibility, or, it may be, of sheer weariness, cannot be allowed to prevail without doing a cruel wrong to them and a serious injury to society. There has been a plentiful citation of individual instances of unhappiness resulting from the fixity of the matrimonial contract. Are they as numerous as the cases that would be cited hereafter, if its stringency were relaxed, of women cast upon the world, of children become burdensome to the parties to a broken union, of new unions entered upon recklessly, and with a necessarily degraded sense of the obligations of the contract? Count Tolstoi has recently found occasion for pronouncing upon one of the substitutes for stable and binding alliance which have found defenders in these later days. "Romantic love," he says, "is like opium or hashish." The sensation is overpowering and delightful. But it passes. It is not in human nature not to wish to renew the experience. For this novelty is indispensable. So the wife betrays her husband, and the husband is false to his wife, and the world becomes one wide brothel." The prospect is painted in strong colours, but the artist is a keen observer of the issues of human passion, and his words will at least recall attention to the momentousness of the question lightly raised in this discussion. An institution as deeply rooted in our society as the family based upon an indissoluble union cannot with a light heart be robbed of its most essential attribute. And in the depths of the roots which it has struck we may find an adequate discouragement of any fear lest it should be weakened by the free and often foolish criticism to which it has been subjected of late.

THE Joint Committee which constitutes the Bombay School Board met yesterday for the second time and advanced a step in the preliminary stage for taking over the primary schools of the city. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Inspector of the Central Division, was present by permission of Government at the request of the Committee to furnish information and give assistance. A communication from Government informed the Committee that not only the sixty-two Municipal schools with their 6,400 pupils shall be placed under the Committee, but that the aided schools with 8,000 pupils shall be under their control, and that in due time the other schools now receiving no aid either from the Government or the Municipality shall be brought under supervision. For the present the Municipal schools are to be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Mofussil Municipalities Act, while the aided schools will be under the Grant-in-Aid Code. The bye-laws which the Committee will prepare for the approval of the Corporation and the ultimate sanction of the Government may modify the provisions under which, for the time being, the Bombay primary schools will be administered. It was decided to constitute a staff for the necessary work, consisting of two inspectors, a secretary, and two clerks. Each of the schools has to be inspected and the individual scholars examined; and as there are some 14,000 of these latter already to be dealt with, besides countless thousands which it is the desire of the Government to gradually bring under the influence of the School Committee, the staff decided upon cannot be regarded as excessive. The anticipated expenditure on the new staff will be about Rs. 800 per mensem. The income available comes to Rs. 64,000 per annum, of which Rs. 43,000 is laid out upon the schools coming directly under the Committee and the rest on the assisted schools, and in special grants for the encouragement of Mussulman education, the Jewish schools, and the Deaf Mutes. It is hoped that the necessary arrangements will be so far completed within the next week or two to allow of the schools being taken over from the Government by the Committee on January 1st.

THE appointment of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik to the shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year is a recognition of ability which has been used in many ways for the public good. As a publicist Mr. Javerilal has taken more than once a prominent and useful part in the discussion of questions relating to land assessment and kindred subjects on which he wrote with knowledge and good sense. In the long and remarkable controversy on the assessment of fields on a higher scale, where the existence of subsoil water was suspected or assumed, he had unquestionably the advantage over Sir J. B. Peile. He was able to establish by evidence which could not be gainsaid that the endeavour to tax land where there was subsoil water nullified the declared policy of the Government to encourage the sinking of wells, which were with that view specially exempted from taxation. In practice it was impossible to establish the fact of the existence of subsoil water except where wells were sunk. It was idle to endeavour to try to persuade the ryots that the sinking of wells did not lead to increased taxation when they found that the existence of the water in newly sunk wells was held to be conclusive evidence that there was subsoil water beneath the neighbouring field, and that the surtax should be paid. To avoid the surtax they abstained from sinking wells. The pertinacity and ability with which Mr. Javerilal fought this question received general recognition at the time, and it is right to refer to it now when he becomes Sheriff of Bombay.

THE Liberal papers at home, our London correspondent says, are eagerly making capital out of Lord Salisbury's attack on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. This is just what we should have expected the Liberal papers to do, and it is just in this that the papers in India, which are not tied down by the trammels of party interest, are able to show them a more excellent way. If the party journals at home would only allow us, we should forget this foolish and trivial incident, of which no one in India has shown a disposition to make too much. To even mention "a national calamity" in connection with it, as the *Daily News* does, is to fall into lamentable extravagance. It may be well for the *Daily News* to take note of the fact that no one in this country takes that view of it. The Prime Minister has forgotten for a moment the obligations of good manners and good sense; but by this time he and his blunder have been well nigh forgotten here. Political criticism in England must be desperately in need of material to work upon if it can find nothing better to talk about

TELEGRAMS.

LORD SALISBURY AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY.

The Liberal papers continue eagerly making capital out of Lord Salisbury's attack on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The *Daily News* says that the indiscretion would have been a national calamity, but fortunately for the Empire it had been condemned by the whole Indian press, European as well as native.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

One hundred and thirty men of the 20th Hussars, and three hundred men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, have been ordered to Suakin.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

It is currently reported that Russia has sent a threatening note to Persia.

The Russian Government, while guarding its interests and prestige in Persia, is desirous to avoid a conflict with England.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 11.

Dajee Patel was cross-examined to-day. He said that Govind and he were told by an inspector to go to Mr. Ommaney. They came to Poona, and went to Mr. Ommaney's bungalow three times. He was questioned by a saheb who promised him pardon if he spoke the truth, whereupon he told Mr. Ommaney what he said in court yesterday. Witness could not say whether Bhimbai was present at the conversation held yesterday between Thakur and himself near the Council Hall. Several people were present. Witness said that the Commissioner was a short, stout man with a beard to his recollection. The remainder of the cross-examination, which was lengthy, elicited nothing new. Re-examined, witness corroborated his former evidence.

Govind Patel deposed that he is a Police Patel at Walwa. On the death of his grandfather, he came to Poona to urge his claims. Accompanied by Dajee, he went to see the Kazi, afterwards returning to Walwa for some money He came back to Poona with Rs. 500, and again called on the Kazi with Dajee. Kazi took them to Bai Saheb who drafted petitions. Next day he was taken by the Kazi to a Saheb who told them "do as the Kazi tells you." Petitions being printed, they went again to the Saheb with the Kazi. In the Saheb's verandah, witness gave the notes to the Saheb. Kazi Saheb was present, and put the rupees on the floor in the corner close to where the Saheb was sitting. Witness and his companion were told by the Saheb that they would hear afterwards. Dajee also paid rupees in the room. Witness returned to Walwa, and shortly afterwards received a letter from the Kazi. He and Dajee came to Poona, seeing the Kazi, and then returning to Satara. He has not yet heard the result of the petition.

Cross-examined witness said that when he saw the Saheb, the latter was on a chair; he had a beard, and was neither tall nor short. Witness went into the room with the petition, but paid the rupees outside the bungalow. He reiterated his former evidence regarding an inspector desiring him to come to Poona. Re-examined, Dajee said he went to Satara with the last witness.

By the Court: He had landed property; he obtained the Rs. 500 by selling his corn; though he did not sell it for this special reason.

Despande, a sowcar at Walwa, deposed that he lent Dajee Patel Rs. 100. He had, however, been repaid.

Mukdoom called, corroborated the Patel's evidence about his last visit to Mr. Crawford's house.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.

The Honorable H. J. Reynolds, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, retires on pension in February, and Mr. F. B. Peacock succeeds him.

Mr. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, goes on leave for three months.

Mr. W. L. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has obtained three months leave.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, District Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, goes on eight and a half month's leave.

Mr. John Fox, Deputy Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, has been granted three months' leave.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WARANGAL, DEC. 10.

To-day being the birthday of his Highness the Nizam, a procession of all the local officials was formed in the evening at the Talukdar's Cutcherry, from whence it proceeded to the new bazaar at Warangal. This, it will be remembered, was built by our energetic Talukdar, Mr. Framjee Jamasheedjee, who in the presence of the Arabs, Sowars, Sindhies, and other military men, delivered a loyal and enthusiastic speech, which was vociferously cheered by all present. A *feu de joie* was fired, and the Arabs sang out loud cries of loyalty to His Highness. Nothing was wanted to make the ceremony a complete success. The proceedings terminated at about 9 p.m.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 11.

Whatever the facts concerning Lady Connemara's private affairs are, one thing is certain that they have not been allowed to go beyond persons immediately concerned. Lady Connemara has been staying for a few days at the Albany Hotel, about half a mile from Government House. She returned to-day. Of course, reasons for these movements have been assigned by scandalmongers, but the various forms they take only prove that they are inventions. The matter has undoubtedly been talked about town, but the reports are very contradictory.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 11.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs to-day as follows:—Sir John Gorst, replying to Mr. Stuart, read Mr. Quinn's report in the Patna case, and stated that the affair was apparently a dispute between certain missionaries and the natural guardians for the possession of a child. The Under-Secretary desired the House of Commons to remember that Indian magistrates were bound to administer the law, and that the Queen's Government was under the most solemn obligation to respect religion and the social customs of the Hindus. (Cheers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here for Bombay, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½ nominal
4½ per cent. "	69½ nominal
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¾
Bar Silver	42⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, DEC. 10.

10 p.m.	77·5

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	82·7

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Perim and Suakin still interrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 11.—The barometer has risen over the whole of India, briskly in Bombay, in the Central Provinces, Bengal and along the foot of the Hill in Upper India, and slightly elsewhere. The chief features at present are the successive pressure in Rajputana and Central India, and a slight deficiency in East Bengal and Arracan. The temperature has fallen in nearly all the districts, yesterday's fall was greatest in Madras and Bombay. The air is generally drier, and skies free from cloud over the greater part of the country. No rain yesterday; normal cold weather conditions with lower temperature than usual obtains over Northern and Central India.

THE Peninsular, one of the two new mail-steamers building at the yards of Caird and Co., at Greenock, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, made her trial trip on Wednesday, Nov. 21st. She is 410 ft. long and 48 ft. beam, with a gross register tonnage of 5,000 tons, and is intended to accommodate 155 first and 50 second class passengers.

ANOTHER serious duel was fought on Sunday at Viroflay, near Versailles. The combatants were M. Catulle Mendes, the versifier of Spanish descent, and M. Bienvenu, who had been called a "coward" by the Parisian Catullus in the heat of a silly journalistic squabble. At the first engagement the poet gave an ugly lunge, and nearly ran his rapier through the right forearm of his adversary. M Bienvenu's hand and sword-arm became paralyzed, and hæmorrhage ensued. The doctors then intervened, and the wounded man was taken home in an extremely prostrate condition.

THE *Star* has published some statements about the bayonets in course of manufacture which, a home paper remarks, it behoves the parties concerned to deny without loss of time. In the first place, the Wilkinson Sword Company, with whom an order for 50,000 bayonets was placed two years ago, are stated not to have delivered any of them yet. That is so perfectly in keeping with the usual course of business between the War Office and its contractors, that, of course, no reasonable person would expect to see it contradicted. The more serious allegation is that a large number of Germans have been imported, together with German machinery, to execute the order, and that the machinery was erected under the supervision of an individual answering to the singular name of "Cushbon," but whose real name, it is suggested, is Herr Kirschbaum, of Solingen.

"FROM time to time during some months past I have been receiving all sorts of insinuations and complaints, says the *World*, against a legal gentleman practising at Rangoon and acting as the *Times* correspondent in that remote spot." In the absence of thoroughly unimpeachable information the writer continues:—

I have studiously refrained from taking any definite notice of the gentleman, although in relation to one matter—the privileges and monopoly of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which I had occasion to speak of at the time the subject was brought to the notice of the House of Commons—I formed my own opinion, and a very strong opinion, as to the action of the *Times'* representative. However, I now see that a gentleman, named Moylan, has recently been deprived of his licence to practise in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon for contempt of court in imputing partiality to the judge, and in offering an apology which in the judge's opinion, aggravated his offence. I learn further, that, prior to his appearance in Burma, this Mr. Moylan had been struck off the rolls of the Colonial Court at Granada. Finally, I see it stated in an Indian paper that Mr. Moylan "has earned notoriety as the Burma correspondent of the *Times*." I feel justified, therefore, in inviting the attention of Messrs. Walter and Buckle to the eccentricities of their Rangoon representative or representatives. I am almost tempted to put the matter to them more strongly than that; but, knowing what I do of the correspondents of the *Times* in much more important places than Rangoon, I feel that it would be idle to indicate what their proper course would be in this case."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 23.

THE debates on the extension of the Ashbourne Act, which have occupied the attention of the House of Commons this week to the exclusion of every other topic, have not been remarkable either for brilliancy or originality. But the question was thoroughly thrashed out when Parliament first decided to make the experiment which, according to the Government, has been attended with such magnificent results. Mr. Gladstone has been blamed by some of his own followers for what they consider an error of tactics, but he is understood to be quite satisfied with the course events have taken. His objection to the appropriation of an additional five millions for the purpose of buying out landlords was not very genuine; indeed, he professed his willingness to consent to powers being granted to continue the working of the existing Act until next Session, and it was abundantly proved by his speech that his opposition to the Ministerial proposals were only made the peg on which to hang his views regarding that vexed question, the arrears. The first night's discussion was anything but lively, and this was partly owing to the absence through illness of Mr. Balfour, whose substitute, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, is not a lively speaker, or, at any rate, not so lively as the Chief Secretary. The defection of Sir E. Grey—who, I think, was one of your cold-weather visitors last year—and Mr. Haldane naturally afforded great pleasure to the Unionists, but those gentlemen, though they voted against Mr. Gladstone's amendment, abstained from taking any part in the discussion on the second reading; and the Liberals are saying to-day that Lord Randolph Churchill's somewhat unfriendly attitude towards the Government last night more than compensates for the action of the two dissentient Gladstonians. I dare say it does. Lord Randolph's tone, in the vigorous speech with which he entertained the House after Mr. Parnell had brought his remarks to a conclusion, was a surprise to many persons, including the Editor of the *Times*, who takes such a paternal, or, perhaps, I should say, fraternal, interest in the member for South Paddington. It was too bad of Lord Randolph, after having been patted on the back a few days previously for the unexceptionable performance he gave on the stage of the Metropolitan Music-hall on Saturday afternoon, to describe a statement of the *Times* regarding tenant-right as an "absurd idea." Still Lord Randolph may not have been an ideal Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet it is as much as it is ungrateful of the leading journal to accuse him of ignorance in regard to economical questions. "We are sorry to see," says the *Times*, "that even the educational experience of his five months' occupancy of the Treasury has left Lord Randolph Churchill, as far as economical financial science is concerned, just where he was when he propounded a few years ago the remarkable doctrine that if token half sovereigns were issued the working classes would be defrauded of one-tenth of their wages." But the *Times* is evidently much put out, and Mr. Goschen is scolded for having replied to Lord Randolph's criticisms with "inadequate vigour," and the Conservative Whip for not being "more energetic in bringing all the voting power of the Unionists into the lobby." The majority of eighty-four against the amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition was smaller than was anticipated, but no one expected that the muster of Liberals on the second reading would be so large. Instead of eighty-four, the Government majority on this occasion was only seventy-five. It was thought that the division would be merely formal, and the official Whips of the Liberal party had decided that they would not act as tellers for the noes. Mr. Gladstone, who detests being in town at this time of the year, and who is hardly likely, I should imagine, to encourage Sir George Trevelyan's sensible proposal that Parliament should never sit in the summer later than the middle of July, will leave London in a few days for Hawarden; but it must not be supposed that everything will be smooth sailing for the Government, as seems to be imagined in some quarters, when he has gone. Even when the Irish Land Purchase Bill has been disposed of, there will remain a good deal of contentious business, particularly the Irish estimates, and Mr. Parnell's followers are not likely to be more considerate to the Ministry after the announcement made in this evening's papers that another batch of Nationalist M. P.'s, including Mr. John O'Connor, the favourite of English Liberal Ladies' Associations, are to be prosecuted under the Crimes Act.

Desperate efforts are being made by the Liberals to win the seat vacated by the lamented death of Colonel Duncan, C.B., R.A. It is true that the Conservative majority, when your townsman, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, stood as a Liberal Candidate, was seventeen hundred, but Colonel Duncan was an exceptionally strong man, and it is no disparagement to the Parsee gentleman, who made such a gallant fight, to say that he did not carry the same weight as Earl Compton. His lordship's father, the Marquis of Northampton, is a considerable owner of property in the neighbourhood of Holborn, and Lord Compton is favourably known in London as a practical friend of the working classes. Moreover, the fact that he is a Lord will tell in his favour: a Radical Lord and Earl Compton is a radical almost verging on Socialism, is always popular with the masses, while the people better off merely regard his advanced views as amiable eccentricities. If anybody can wrest Holborn from the Conservatives it is Earl Compton. The contest will be a short and sharp one. The writ is to be moved for on Monday and the polling is to take place on Thursday. Another fight in which the Liberals have a better chance of winning is about to come off, Mr. Christopher Sykes, once known as the intimate personal friend of the Prince of Wales and a leader on His Royal Highness's set, having, for personal reasons, applied for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundereds. There are rumours of several other vacancies—curiously enough, all Conservative or Unionist seats,—so the public will have an opportunity of ascertaining whether the flowing tide is really with the Liberals. I should not be greatly surprised if Sir Lepel Griffin's name cropped up in connection with one of these vacancies, for it seems that he has almost determined to shake the dust of India for ever off his feet. I was sorry to hear the other day that he was complaining of an affection of the chest.

The great feature of the Special Commission since I last wrote has been the character of the answers given by most of the witnesses under cross-examination. The effect of this has been to show that in the opinion of these witnesses for the *Times* the outrages which have disgraced the Irish agitation were entirely independent of the Nationalist organization. Poor Lady Mountmorris, who said that the total rental from her husband's property was only about £50 a year, fainted away whilst in Sir Charles Russell's hands, and Her Majesty the Queen has since written her a letter of sympathy. Opponents of the Irish party shrug their shoulders when they read the admissions extracted by the most skilful cross-examiner of the day and hint at all sorts of evil influences. One gentleman, a person of some standing in the official world, actually told me the other day that in his opinion Archbishop Walsh ought to be prevented from attending the inquiry, as his presence "intimidated" the witnesses! There has been more talk about curtailing the proceedings, but so far nothing has been done. It is thought in some quarters that if steps of the kind suggested by Mr. Reid, Q.C., the other day with the approval of the Commissioners are not soon taken, the Parnellites will be obliged to dispense with the services of eminent counsel.

Many old Indians have been grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Pedder, our former Municipal Commissioner, who during the nine years that he had been in London since his retirement from the Bombay Civil Service, had earned the respect and esteem of a large number of persons. I heard on Tuesday that he had had another stroke, and that his friends hardly dared hope for his recovery. Within twenty-four hours of my receiving this melancholy intelligence he had passed away. I heard a good story about the happy knack Mr. Pedder possessed of getting on with the natives, which may be new to some of your readers. The same tract of territory was held by one body of tenants during the rains and by another during the dry season. The well which supplied the irrigation having failed to give any water for a year or two the tenants refused to pay any rent. Every means was exhausted to induce them to pay, and at last force was about to be used, when Mr. Pedder was sent to see what he could do with them. He was met with the remark that the reason why the well had dried up was that the devil was in possession. Mr. Pedder said if that was the case, then the devil ought to pay the rent, to which they readily assented. It was then arranged that notice should be issued to the devil that if in possession he should pay the sum due to the Sircar within three days. At the end of that period they were to call for the rent, and if it was not forthcoming they agreed to pay, as it would be clear that the devil was not in the well. They paid quite cheerfully as a religious duty, and all the trouble which at one time threatened to be very serious blew over.

Those of your readers who are coming home next year to visit the Paris Exhibition will, I think, have reason to be satisfied with the Indian Court. The time is very short, and the space devoted to our Eastern Empire is not perhaps as large as could be wished, but the Committee are determined to make the best of the resources at their command, and the result promises to be very satisfactory. With Sir George Birdwood as chairman and Mr. Vincent Robinson as honorary director, the Indian Department cannot fail to be a success. Mr. Robinson, though not an expert in the sense that the chairman is, has long been acquainted with the East as an authority on Oriental fabrics. It was his intention to visit India for the first time, I believe, this cold season if his engagements permitted.

At this season of the year, when London is not the most pleasant place to live in, those whose occupation will not permit them to winter in the South of France, are glad to escape for a few hours from the smoke and fog of the Metropolis by running down to Brighton. A train from Victoria takes you there in an hour and a quarter, and I know some City men who live at the Queen of Watering places all the year round, coming up to town in the morning and returning in the evening. To see Brighton at its best, you must go in the autumn season, when the famous parade, instead of being crowded with 'Arries and 'Arriets, as it is in the summer months, is filled with all that is most distinguished in finance, the learned professions, and, I was going to say, in rank, but that would not be quite correct, for Brighton is essentially a middle-class resort. The visitors sometimes give themselves extraordinary airs, and if social importance were measured by ostentation in personal display, many of them would be the highest of the high.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, who is distinguished among the members of the Upper House for the interest he takes in Indian affairs, intends to ask Lord Cross to lay upon the table the memorial of the Indian Association of Calcutta respecting "the excessive mortality of the coolies employed on the plantations in Assam together with the forthcoming report of the Indian Government on the subject. The same peer intends to question the Secretary of State for India about the Palconda case. Lord Stanley wishes to know what the Indian Government proposes to do for the widow and son of the late ex-Zemindar, and if his lordship will lay upon the table a report of the proceedings of the High Court of Madras on the 16th of November 1883, regarding the ex-Zemindar's appeal, and also the petition of 5,000 persons to the Secretary of State in behalf of the ex-Zemindar, dated Palconda, 14th April 1888, which was transmitted to the Indian Government by order of the Madras Government of 22nd May 1888.

Your readers may remember the stir created about three years ago by a report that at one of the great dinners in the hall of an inn of court a certain well-known M.P. of advanced Liberal opinions and a somewhat prominent member of the junior bar kept his seat when the health of the Queen was drunk. I am told by a gentleman who was present that a similar incident occurred at the celebration of Grand Day in the Middle Temple on Wednesday night. One barrister, not at present, I believe, a member of Parliament, refused to rise when the Treasurer, Sir Henry James, proposed "The Queen," and quite a number of these gentlemen of the long robe, the whole of one "mess," I understand, imitated his example when the toast of "Master H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Master H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor" was submitted. As Prince Teck was the guest of these sturdy Republicans—for I assume they are Republicans—they cannot be congratulated either on their taste or manners.

THE LATE MR. W. G. PEDDER, C.S.I.

THE following extract from a letter written by Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., by the last mail, to a friend in Bombay, will be read with interest:—

Dear old George Pedder, as you will have long since learned by telegraph, died last Wednesday evening at the residence of his father-in-law, Col. Prescott, at West Dulwich. He passed away in great peace. His illness never at any time caused him any bodily suffering, and to the last left all his mental faculties unimpaired; and so much had his symptoms improved latterly, that it seemed as if he might live, in the full enjoyment of life, for yet many years to come. The fatal relapse occurred quite unexpectedly last Sunday evening, and he never afterwards recovered consciousness up to the moment of his demise. The funeral takes place to-morrow in the West Norwood Cemetery. It is barely eight years since he entered the India Office, but his high reputation as a widely informed, sagacious, and able Revenue Officer, his unaffected affability and merry heartedness, and his honesty and loyalty of character, soon made him one of the most popular men in it, and his death is mourned by us all as that of a dearly cherished personal friend, and all our sympathies are with his deeply bereaved family. His case and Sir Henry Anderson's seem to indicate that it is not wise for men who have led an active official life in India to renew it after retiring to England. I do not mean that it would be better to allow one's brain to lie fallow after leaving the public service in India. Not at all. But it should not be subjected to the worries of official life, which were really the exciting cause of both Sir Henry Anderson's and Pedder's deaths. Had they devoted themselves to literary or scientific work, however abortively, in the quiet of their homes, both of them might, humanly speaking, have lived many years longer.

THE VAITURNA RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Vaiturna:—

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Reay	100
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	250
A. K.	100

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* says that Sir Lepel Griffin will not improbably succeed Lord Charles Beresford as M.P. for West Marylebone. Lord Charles, it appears, has been too long on shore, and has now to elect between sea and land, but being devoted to his profession, there is little doubt of his choice.

LAST Tuesday night the mail which left Calcutta for England was an unusually heavy one, which strained the Postal Department to some extent, though, it may be added, that most of the parcels were posted on the Monday previous. The mail consisted of about 56 bags, the number ordinarily comprising some 38. Seventeen out of the number despatched consisted of Christmas cards to friends at home.

COLONEL W. L. AUCHINLECK, lately in command of the Chichester District, has left England for India, to assume command of a brigade of the Indian Army, and has been succeeded in the Chichester command by Colonel R. F. Butler, who commanded a battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. Colonel Butler had accepted the command at Clonmel, but the Chichester vacancy having occurred unexpectedly he secured that, and the Irish appointment has therefore gone to Colonel the Hon. H. Parnell, C.B., formerly of the Buffs.

THE Lubeck, which has arrived at Sdyney from Samoa, reports that heavy fighting has occurred in the island between the followers of King Malietoa and King Tamasese. The adherents of the former attacked on the 7th inst. the stronghold erected by the Tamasese party at Atua. The fighting lasted all that day, and on the following day the attacking party succeeded in carrying some of the minor defences, but lost heavily in repulsing the frequent sorties made by the beleaguered. Further fighting was expected.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ARRIVAL.

THE arrangements made for the arrival to-day of the most Honorable the Marquis of Dufferin, ex-Viceroy and Governor-General, and the Marchioness of Dufferin, prior to their departure for England on Friday with the P. and O. Company's steamship Kaiser-i-Hind, are now completed. Nothing that could be done has been left undone by the authorities, both Civil and Military, to render as enjoyable as possible the brief stay of the Marquis and Marchioness in Bombay, and to make imposing, the ceremonies to be observed on the arrival at the Victoria Terminus, and on the departure from the Apollo Bunder.

The military and police arrangements, the decorations, and the show at the Bunder will be much the same as upon the occasion of the landing of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne last week.

One of the most important events of the three days' proceedings will be that at the station on the arrival from Calcutta, when an address will be presented by the Municipal Corporation expressive of their appreciation of his services, and reviewing the work that had been done, and the progress made in Bombay and in the country during his term of office.

On his arrival at the station, Lord and Lady Dufferin will be received by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Staff; and all the heads of Civil and Military Departments, and be conducted to the Booking Hall, where the address is to be read. Then, leaving there, a procession will be formed, and a start made for the Government House, Malabar Point, under an escort of a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse. Arrived at the Government House, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay will be in readiness to receive and welcome the distinguished visitors.

Troops comprising the regular and auxiliary forces will line the streets in the same manner as on the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's arrival.

In the evening, the Marquis and Marchioness will be present at an amateur dramatic performance in the Gaiety Theatre. The entertainment has been got up in honour of the distinguished visitors, and is to be in aid of the Bombay Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. The performance includes "The First Night" and scenes from Sheridan's Old English Comedy, "The School for Scandal."

The chief event of to-morrow will be a banquet to Lord Dufferin by the members of the Byculla Club.

THE DADUR MURDERS.

NARAYAN NANOO, who is charged with the triple murders at Dadar, was placed yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court. The persons that were murdered were a Parsi lady named Ratanbai, about 58 years of age, her daughter, Banoobai, and her grand-child, Asphandiar, about five years old. Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Frere shortly laid the facts of the case before the court. He said the evidence against the prisoner would be wholly of a circumstantial character. A widow lady of the name of Rattanbai, lived in a house in lady Jamsetjee Road, near the Dadur station, with her three daughters, two sons, and a grandson. The duties of the sons and two of the daughters took them out for the whole day, when the house was left in charge of the old lady, of her daughther Banoobai, and the boy Asphandiar. The accused entered the service of Ratanbai on the 3rd of October. The important point in connection with his employment was that he entered the service under a false name, Rama, and said that he was formerly in the service of the Wadia family. The evidence would show that during the time he remained in Ratanbai's service the accused was rather inquisitive about the contents of the boxes and cupboards which were locked up and which were subsequently found broken open. On the 18th October, the day of the murders, the two sons of Ratanbai and two of her daughters went out in the morning for their respective duties, leaving the old lady, her daughter Banoobai, and her grandson in the house. The last time the accused was seen near the house was by one of the men who were working a steam-roller on the road in front of the house. On the day of the murders the accused was seen by the man come out of the house at noon, light a beedee, and return to the house. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the milk woman came there as usual, but finding no one in the house, she went away. At 5 o'clock a lady of Ratanbai's acquaintance came to the house. Finding no one in the front part of the house, she went into the kitchen, and there she saw the dead bodies of Ratanbai and her grandson lying on the floor. She immediately gave information to the police, who subsequently found Banoobai murdered in a room on the ground floor. The servant was missing, and the police at once commenced to make inquiries about him. They first of all went to the man whose name he had assumed, and from information given by him they were able to trace the accused and arrest him. There would be evidence given to show that the accused had, on the afternoon of the 18th October, pledged with a goldsmith, who lived about three and a half miles from the scene of the murders, certain articles belonging to the family. It would be conclusively shown that some of the articles were the playthings of the murdered child and the rest were part of the contents of the boxes which were found broken open when the murders were discovered. In consequence of information given by the accused, further property, although not of very great value, was discovered.

Ardesheer Framji Mehta, being sworn, said: I am clerk in the Jamshed Manufacturing Company at Parel I resided at Dadur with my mother Ratanbai, my brother Manekji, and my three sisters, Banoobai, Veerbaijee, and Shereenbai, and my nephew Asphandiarji. Veerbaiji and Shereenbai are employed in the Government Girls' School at Thakordwar, and my brother Maneckji is a bookkeeper in the firm of Messrs. Balantyne and Company. I know the accused. I first made his acquaintance on the morning of the 4th October last. My mother told me about the accused who had applied to her for employment on the previous evening. When the accused came to me I asked him his name, and he told me it was Krishna Laxumon, but that he was called, and known as Rama; that he had been in the service of a Wadia family at Mazagon, that he lived at Tarwady, and that his native place was Alibaugh. He told me that he had been employed as a substitute in the Wadia family. As a domestic servant, he had access to the whole of our house. He came to work at 6 in the morning and left at about 6 in the evening. Some of the boxes and cupboards that were broken open were upstairs and others were in the room where Banoobai was discovered murdered. The boxes and cupboards were kept locked, and my mother kept the keys. I was once told by my mother, in the presence of the accused, that he had been making suspicious enquiries about the contents of the boxes. She also told me that the accused had shifted one of her boxes which contained her valuables, and he admitted the truth of the statement, saying that he had removed it while sweeping the floor. In consequence of statements made to me by my sister Veerbaiji and my nephew Asphandiar, I questioned the accused about his inquisitiveness regarding the contents of the boxes, and he replied that he had asked questions simply out of curiosity. I told him he should not be so inquisitive again. On the morning of the 18th October, I left the house to go to my work as usual. When I left, there were in the house my mother, my three sisters, and my brother Maneckji, my nephew Asphandiar, and the accused. My sister Banoobai was suffering on that day from a slight headache, and when I left, she was lying on a big box in a room on the ground floor. I did not return to my house till that evening. About 6 o'clock that evening I received certain information at the Dadur station on my way home, and when I got to the house I found the police and several other people assembled there. I found my sister Banoobai lying dead in her room. I then went into the cookroom, where I saw the dead bodies of my mother and my nephew. The box on which Banoobai was lying was broken open. On going upstairs I noticed a big box, a China box, and two cupboards smashed open and the contents scattered about. A sandal-wood box and a cash box were lying about the floor in their present condition. (They were both smashed open.) The cash box contained a gold ring belonging to me. This pestle (shown) was kept in the cookroom, and it was daily used by the servant for pounding spices. On the evening of the 18th I was shown the pestle by Mr. Grenan. It had blood-stains at both ends, and the butt end had some human hair sticking to it. When the accused was brought to us by the police, I identified him as our servant, but he denied having even been in our service. His general appearance was different from what it was when I had seen him on the morning of the 18th. He had had his head shaven in the front and had changed his clothes. (Witness here identified the articles of jewellery which belonged to his family, and which were recovered by the police.)

The case was here adjourned for further inquiry till Thursday at 12 o'clock.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

THE Session of the Reichstag was opened at noon on Nov. 22, by the Emperor William, in the White Hall of the Royal Castle. The Emperor's speech commenced by referring to home affairs, and alluded to his Majesty's tour through the Empire, which, he declared convinced him that the idea of Imperial unity had taken deep root among the entire people.

After mentioning the incorporation of Hamburg and Bremen in the Customs Union, and the conclusion of a commercial convention with Switzerland, the Emperor adverted to the financial position of the Empire, and expressed gratification at the improvement in trade. Although the depression weighing upon agriculture was not yet removed, the possibility of the realisation of a higher value for agricultural produce justified the hope of a change for the better. The Speech proceeded to announce Bills dealing with trade associations and a reform of the system of insurance in case of illness, old age, and infirmity. In regard to foreign affairs, the Emperor dwelt upon the pacific character both of Germany's relations with the Powers, and of the aims of German policy. His Majesty's recent visits to foreign countries had been undertaken with the object of bringing about an understanding in the interest of peace, and had given rise to a feeling of universal confidence, which justified the hope of the maintenance of peace. No military Bills or credits are announced, and but a brief reference is made to East African affairs.

RUSSIAN FUNDS AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

According to private advices received in Vienna the terms of issue of the new Russian loan were submitted to the Czar on Thursday, Nov. 16, and agreed to by His Majesty without alteration. The agreement respecting the loan has been signed at St. Petersburg. The contracting banks must pay the amount in gold by July 1 next. Nothing definite is known regarding the destination of the money. The loan is to be issued after some weeks at Paris, London, Amsterdam, Brussels, and Berlin.

According to a telegram from Berlin, 175,000,000 roubles of the new Russian Loan are reserved of Germany and Russia; 50,000,000 for England and Holland, and 275,000,000 for France and Belgium. The war rumours propagated from Berlin have not affected Russia's position in the money market, but the general public in Austria, at all events, is less inclined than ever to send its savings to a country where the Budget escapes from all trust-worthy control. Russian credit is at a miserable low ebb, and, at any rate in Vienna, people have no reason to be anxious that it should improve, or that Russia's appeal to foreign capitalists should be successful.

Those Austrian papers which derive their inspiration from German sources, are joining with the German semi-official Press in taking an alarmist view of the Russian army reorganisation, which they declare to be threatening to European peace. Even the Polish newspapers, however, which are in the persistent habit of exaggerating Russian armaments, admit that in the present case no serious military preparations are noticeable in Russia. None the less it has been announced, and the announcement has caused some surprise, that the German Reichstag is about to be asked for votes of credit to the amount of seventy millions of marks for artillery purposes, 100 millions for naval requirements, and forty-five millions for providing additional carriages for the State railways. The Russian Press denies that the latest "dislocation" of troops on the frontier has any warlike significance; indeed, the *Moscow Gazette* goes so far as to say that it must be regarded as a fresh proof of Russia's desire for peace.

The *Kolnische Teitung* which recently published a semi-official communication from Berlin of quite a reassuring character, came out on Friday morning with an article of a totally opposite character. The following quotation contains the pith of these latest remarks, which, of course, are inspired by the Berlin Foreign Office:—"The scope of the new Russian Military Orders," it says, "cannot be accurately gauged until experts have delivered their opinion on the subject. For the present it must suffice to state that these orders confirm all that has been said for months past in Austrian, Hungarian, and German papers as to the pushing forward of two Divisions from Kasan and the Caucasus towards the Western Frontier. The reasons issued from St Petersburg for the redistribution of the Russian army are feeble attempts to veil the truth, and are estimated here at their true value. It entirely passes our comprehension that Russia should thus undisguisedly come forward with her military preparations at the very moment when she is appealing to the money market for a new loan, ostensibly for exclusively peaceful and civilising purposes. These phenomena, of course, demand keen attention, and above all, on the part of our Austro-Hungarian ally, though the peace-needing citizen and man of business may well be justified in declining to discover in them an immediate threat to the peace of Europe. We Germans, however, are also reminded by Russia's action that it is our fate to live in an unfavourable geographical situation surrounded by powerful military neighbours."

ITALY AND FRANCE.

The political tension between Italy and France is said by the correspondent of the *Times* to be decreasing. The arrival of M. Mariani, and new French Ambassador in Rome, and the declaration of M. Goblet as to the temporal power have greatly contributed to this result. The new Ambassador will probably succeed in removing the misapprehensions which have been a prominent cause of recent difficulties, as he is known to be friendly to Italy, and his appointment is regarded as the strongest indication of the desire of France to avoid disputes. As for official declarations we have an assurance that the French Government is determined to follow a conciliatory policy. As public opinion in Italy is, and always has been, pacific, the conviction that France is similarly disposed, which fact it is M. Mariani's mission to demonstrate, will remove incidental causes of irritation. Such assurances are given to the Italian Government as leave no reasonable ground for distrust of France. The relations between the President of the Council and the new Ambassador are extremely cordial, and the correspondent is disposed to believe that, with due regard to her treaty obligations, Italy will enter into more satisfactory relations with France than have obtained for a long time.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The news of the disorderly scenes which attended the recent enrolement of recruits in Alsace-Lorraine is regarded at Vienna as serious. The treasonable cries of "Vive la France!" the numerous desertions across the Swiss frontier, and the maltreatment of a Prussian recruiting officer are looked upon as unmistakable symptoms of the exasperation that prevails amongst the population of Alsace. A short time ago information was received from a thoroughly trustworthy source that the people of Alsace-Lorraine were beginning to find the *regime* introduced by Prussia altogether intolerable. According to one informant, at any moment an incident might occur which would rouse popular indignation to such a pitch that disturbances of a serious character would ensue. They would be put down with an iron hand, and then the danger would arise of an irresistable movement in France urging the French Government to interfere on behalf of our *freres d'Alsace-Lorraine*.

According to intelligence that has reached Vienna, the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine are to be considerably strengthened at the beginning of next year, while additional fortifications are to be erected at Lucelles near the German-French-Swiss frontier. It is further stated that the Belgian Government has ordered 130 cannons of Herr Krupp.

The *Figaro* printed on Monday a long article from the aristocratic pen of Prince de Valori, who may be regarded as the head of the small party who repudiate the Comte de Paris as the legitimate successor of the Comte de Chambord, and recognize Don Carl as the rightful head of the House of Bourb

milliards and vital forces—France desires peace. If I were the Government, I should propose to Europe a fifteen years' truce. We should, of course, maintain intact the rights of France and her legitimate aspirations to recover her lost Provinces. If we renounced Alsace and Lorraine these two noble Provinces would one day declare war against us to compel us to receive them back in our arms (*dans notre sein*). The Alsatians love us in French and German. That is the word which France must address to Europe. It will be for Europe at a Congress to determine the guarantees of this truce. Germany knows that France has drawn a bill upon her and that bill she will have to pay. The signature of France has never been protested, but she is rich enough to be able to afford to wait. She will have secured to Europe fifteen years of peace to atone for the evils which must accrue from a financial crisis. You say you want peace. Chancellor. Well, then speak out." In the event of Prince Bismarck not responding to this overture, then Prince Valori bids him prepare for the worst. He does not altogether approve of Mr. Dramont's proposal to imprison Jewish Barons," to squeeze their gold out of them."

What he suggests is to open a national subscription, to get up a war fund, after the fashion of the German Kriegsschatz, and invite the cooperation of the princes of finance. The result, he thinks, will show whether they really love France. Patriotic illusions are always entitled to respect, and therefore it would be invidious to comment on Prince de Valori's proposal. The prominence given to it by the *Figaro* is, however, a significant symptom of the existing frame of the public mind on the burning question of the relations between Germany and France.

TORPEDO BOATS FOR INDIA.

THE official trial of the last of the three torpedo boats, recently built by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., to the order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, took place a few days before the mail left, in the estuary of the Thames below Gravesend, and resulted in the attainment of the remarkable speed of 23¼ knots. Among those on board were Colonel Sir Owen T. Burne, member of the Indian Council; Captain Richard, French Naval Attaché; and Mr. Smale and Mr. Melrose, of the Controller's Department of the Admiralty, who conducted the trial on behalf of the India Office.

The contractors were represented by Mr. Donaldson and the machinery was in charge of Mr. Brown.

High water, with no tide to move the barges, and a crowded pool form an excellent combination for testing the manœuvring powers of any craft, and the facility with which the large torpedo boat threaded her way among the mass of barges, sailing vessels, and steamers was the subject of much remark. On arriving below Gravesend the vessel was started at full speed, and ran continuously for two hours, while at intervals during that time runs were made on the measured mile in the Lower Hope, in accordance with the Admiralty practice, the results being as follows:—Mean pressure of steam, 204·6lb. per square inch; air pressure in stokehold, 1¼ in.; vacuum, 25½ in. Revolutions, 395 per minute, and mean speed, as already stated, 23·25 knots—a result which was considered eminently satisfactory, seeing that the vessel was carrying a load of nearly 20½ tons, and that the contract speed was only 22 knots. A series of formal experiments were then made on the turning properties of the vessel, with both steam and hand-steering gear, the result being that in going ahead the vessel turned within a radius of her own length, while in going astern the radius was even less. At the termination of the trials, the Admiralty inspectors expressed their entire satisfaction with the performance of the vessel, which, after receiving her armament, will be steamed out to Bombay.

The remarkable manœuvring qualities shown on this occasion are due to the fact that the boat, like all those built by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., is fitted with their patent double rudders, one on each side of the propeller, a device which has the additional advantage of affording protection to the propeller against floating obstructions. The most interesting feature of the vessel, however, to the mechanical engineer was the performance of the "Thornycroft" patent tubulous boiler with which she is fitted. Briefly these boilers consist of two water chambers at the base of the boiler, and a combined water and steam reservoir at the top. This upper chamber is connected with the two lower water chambers by means of two welded steel tubes of large diameter, and by considerably over 1,000 tubes of small diameter. These latter are the steam generating tubes, through which, on the application of heat, the water and steam contained in them are driven with great velocity into the upper part of the upper chamber; there, by means of a separator plate, the water is separated from the steam, and passes by means of two large tubes, already mentioned, back to the lower chambers, to be again driven up through the small tubes into the upper chamber. From this it will be seen that a most energetic circulation is going on all the time that the boiler is in action, which circulation, seeing that the steam is carried with the water, is equivalent to a very large area of water surface in an ordinary boiler, and prevents all priming. From the fact that the two water vessels below, and the water and steam reservoir above, are the only rigidly connected parts of the boiler, and that to these and the tube joints no heat has access—all the heat being applied directly to the steam generating tubes, which are of small diameter and curiously contorted, so as to render them extremely elastic—it matters little what variations in temperature may be applied to the boiler, and it is claimed on behalf of these boilers that steam can be raised in them in the ordinary way within fifteen minutes from the time of lighting the fires, and that when the fires are under way it is only a matter of a few minutes to raise the pressure to any required amount, and to maintain it simply by regulating the air pressure in the stokehold. It is further claimed that, with all this, there is no symptom of leakage in the tubes or in any part of the boiler, either while the steam is being maintained at or near a constant pressure, or, unlike the locomotive boiler, when the pressure has been largely lowered, or the boiler put out of use entirely. Another advantage of these boilers is that, owing to their lightness as compared with the locomotive boilers, two tubulous boilers may be fitted in a torpedo boat instead of one of the locomotive type, with a considerable saving in weight. If one boiler is disabled the other would be sufficient to keep the boat going at three-quarters of the full speed.

CAIRO TO ASSOOAN AND BACK IN 122 HOURS.

MR. JOHN M. COOK, accompanied by his three sons and a few personal friends, completed, on the 25th ult., the fastest run by steamer that has ever been made from Cairo to Assoan and back. The voyage was accomplished by the paddle steamer Cleopatra, which is one of four steamers of precisely similar type and power built by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, for the combined service of conveying tourists and natives of every class between Assioot and Assoan. The voyage was made as a trial trip to enable Mr. Cook to ascertain the precise capabilities of the steamer and to prove that this new service can be carried out, not only in accordance with the present time-table, but, also, at any speed it may be considered necessary or advisable to work it. Although a very strong current had to be encountered for nearly the whole of the voyage up stream, and very strong head winds on the downward voyage, the whole distance of 1,200 miles was covered within 122 hours. The accommodation on these new steamers is far superior to anything of the kind which has yet been introduced on the river for the conveyance of natives, the whole of the main deck and lower hold being fitted for first, second and third class native travellers, with private accommodation for harems of each class. The tourist passengers are provided for exclusively on the upper deck, on which there is good accommodation for 32 saloon passengers. From the success of the first trip there is not the slightest doubt that as soon as the comfort and speed of the new steamers are known to the natives, Messrs. Cook & Son will secure the whole of that traffic in Upper Egypt.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the appeal of Majid Hosain and others v. Museammat Fazl-un-nissa has been heard. This was an appeal from a decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oude, of Aug. 23, 1885, affirming a decree of the District Judge of Lucknow. Mr. Doyne appeared for the appellants, and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondent. The question arising in the appeal was as to the legality of the registration of a deed of gift in 1871 of the village of Nizampur by one Kutbun Nissa, deceased, to the respondent, who was her niece and adopted daughter, having regard to the provision of the Oude Estates Act and the registration law then in force in Oude. Both Courts below held that there had been substantial compliance with the rules for regulation in operation at the time of the execution of the deed, and they dismissed the suit. The appellants were descendants of Amir Haidar, the brother of the donor.

Their lordships, without calling on counsel for the respondent, affirmed the decision of the Courts below, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

THE RUBY MINE MYSTERY.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* just to hand publishes the following article under the heading "The Ruby Mine Mystery: or is it a scandal:—

What is the truth about this Ruby Mine mystery? Rumours are current in well-informed circles as to the inner meaning of the sudden and unexpected action of the India Office in cancelling the concession which the Indian Government had made to the Streeter syndicate. Of these rumours we say nothing at present beyond a passing remark that it will be well for the fair fame of the India Office if Lord Salisbury and Lord Cross take the earliest opportunity of challenging an exhaustive inquiry into the whole circumstances of this concession. The facts are simple. The right to work the famous ruby mines of Upper Burma was conceded to a syndicate, headed by Mr. Streeter, the Bond street jeweller, for five years at £40,000 per annum. No one else tendered so much for the concession, the next highest tender being £30,000. The India Office at that time held that it had nothing to do with the matter, as it was one which was well within the province of the Viceroy and his advisers. Lord Dufferin was satisfied that the agreement was just, and it would have been formally ratified but for the necessity of making inquiries on the spot as to the existing rights of the natives. This inquiry, which we believe resulted favourably to the concessionaires, involved some delay, and in the delay thus occasioned some other occult influence seems to have come into play. The India Office, which at first said that it had nothing to do with it, and than promised the completion of the agreement in three weeks, has now interfered to quash the concession. Naturally, the indignation of the Streeter Syndicate is immense.

Captain Patton is the accredited agent of a syndicate formed for obtaining the concession of the Burmah ruby mines, and headed by Messrs. Streeter and Son. He has carried on the whole of the negotiations with the Indian and Home Government since Christmas, 1885, up to four or five months ago, when they passed into the hands of Mr. Herbert Magniac. Captain Patton called at our office, and in replying to our request to give us a summary of those negotiations, said:—

"On December 18, 1885, I held personal interviews at the India Office with Lord Harris and Sir Owen Burn, and applied to them for the concession. Lord Harris recommended me to proceed to India, and there personally apply to the Viceroy. Sir O Burne in an official letter, informed me that Lord R. Churchill considered the matter one entirely for the Government of India to consider. I proceeded forthwith to India, where I found my application strongly opposed by a local firm, which offered two lakhs of rupees per annum for the concession. This offer would undoubtedly have been accepted, had it not been for my repeated appeals to the Government of India to submit the concession to public competition. On April 8, 1886, I received an official notification, inviting final tenders, with which I complied, tendering four lakhs per annum, just double the amount which had been offered by my competitors. This tender was accepted by the Governor-General of India in Council on April 16, 1886, subject to a satisfactory arrangement on certain conditions. These conditions were subsequently propounded to me by the Foreign Secretary of the Indian Government, and practically accepted. The details of these conditions could not, however, be carried out until the exact nature of the native rights should be ascertained. The investigation into this matter lasted over a year; on its conclusion the Chief Commissioner of Burmah concluded and signed an agreement with Mr. G. Streeter, who, at the suggestion of the Indian Government, had proceeded to the ruby mines. Mr. Streeter was placed in absolute possession of the mines, in virtue of an official proclamation posted there by order of the Chief Commissioner. He erected permanent buildings upon land granted to him for that purpose at the mines themselves, which buildings we are occupying up to date."

"This being so, how is it that public tenders for the ruby mine concession are now called for by the India Office?"—"I am convinced that the anomalous condition of affairs which has suggested your very opposite question is due to the action of the powerful house of Rothschild, who now I suppose intend to compete."

"Had the Rothschilds, then, made application for the concession of the ruby mines"—"No official application appears to have been made by them until July 21, 1887, fifteen months after the concession had been actually granted to us."

"Is it a fact that the firm of Rothschild has since that time joined your syndicate?"—"The Exploration Company, whose leading director is Mr. Leopold De Rothschild, has done so."

"What steps has this company taken since the concession has been unexpectedly thrown into the open market?—"At present I am wholly unable to answer this question, as Mr. Magniac has given no information to my syndicate.

"To what do you attribute the extraordinary change of front on the part of the India Office indicated by the call for tenders?—"That question can only be satisfactorily answered through the medium of searching parliamentary investigation which we earnestly hope will be instituted.

"Do you think that Parliament and the press are adequately cognizant of your case?—In my opinion they have been wholly and systematically misinformed with respect to the entire transaction.

"How so?"—"Firstly, by the statements published in the *Times*, as forwarded by their Rangoon correspondent, Mr. Moylan, barrister-at-law, and who is, or was, legal adviser to the local firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., competitors against us for the concession; secondly, to the answers, studiedly unfavourable to our concession, given on several sucessive occasions by Sir John Gorst to questions put by members of the House of Commons."

"Do you still consider yourselves the actual concessionaires of the Burmah ruby mines?"—"Undoubtedly we do."

"Then what steps do you propose to take to secure your rights?"—Nothing is as yet definitely settled beyond our intention of appealing to Parliament for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the whole case, as we feel confident that such a committee will recommend the Secretary of State to ratify the concession granted to us by the Viceroy, who, in his official despatch (June 5, 1887) referring to its acceptance—a document signed by his Excellency and every member of the India Council—concluded with the words: 'We see no just grounds for cancelling this arrangement.'"

"Then you consider that Sir John Gorst has not treated you fairly?"—"Without doubt I do. Upon the faith of a communication which reached me some months ago through a private channel, I caused certain questions then down upon the paper of the House to be withdrawn. It is a curious fact, from which you must draw your own inference, that it was at this time that the Exploration Company opened negotiations with my syndicate. Thenceforth my syndicate requested me to leave all the negotiations with the India Office in the hands of Mr. H. Magniac. I did so, and the result has been that the Government has thrown the ruby mines concession into the open market, without any explanation."

"What members of Parliament have addressed questions to the Government in your interest?—"Mr. Hanbury, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Staveley Hill, and Mr. Henniker Heaton, all of whom have received the printed correspondence in connection with our case. They are acting solely in the interest of justice and have no personal interest whatever in the affairs of our syndicate."

"But you think you have been badly treated all round?"—"Undoubtedly we do, on the following grounds, set forth in paragraph 3 of my memorial to the Secretary of state, dated January 16, 1888:—In your lordship's despatch dated 4th August, 1887, your lordship allows in paragraph 2 that the right to enter into a binding agreement with my syndicate rested with his Excellency the Viceroy for a period of seven months, commencing from 14th April, 1886. In paragraph 3, your lordship holds that no such agreement was formally completed. On this point I would venture, with profound respect, to believe your lordship has overlooked the despatch from the Government of India, which is signed by his Excellency the Viceroy and by every member of his Excellency's Council, and which is as follows:—

But finally, after somewhat prolonged negotiations, the offer by Captain Patton, on behalf of Mr. Streeter, of four lakhs of rupees per annum for a lease of five years, was accepted after further communication with the Secretary of State as the highest tender on the day on which it had been decided that the competition should close. The acceptance of the tender was 'subject to satisfactory agreement on certain conditions.'

"I trust I may be permitted to point out that this acceptance was concluded on the 16th of April, 1886, and was consequently within the period of seven months referred to by your lordship. In this connection I would again refer to the telegram . . . from his Excellency, the Viceroy, dated June 5, 1887, which his Excellency, referring to this acceptance, concludes with the following words: 'We see no just grounds for cancelling this arrangement.'"

"Have you taken any legeal opinion on your case?"—"We have never for a moment considered it necessary to do so, being convinced that our position is an impregnable one. To justify this conviction on our part, I call your attention to the text of a paragraph contained in a despatch addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, under date June 11, 1887:—"In fact, if a question had not arisen as to the rights of the native residents in the ruby tract, the investigation of which was, in the disturbed state of the country, delayed until a military expedition occupied Mogok at the end of the year, our Government would undoubtedly have proceeded, as in a matter clearly within its jurisdiction, to conclude the agreement at once."

"Has not jobbery been imputed to your syndicate in connection with the negotiations for this concession?"—"I understand that it has; but I indignantly repudiate any such imputation. I have already begged the Secretary of State to institute an exhaustive and searching inquiry into the action of my syndicate and myself throughout the entire negotiation, and I now court the fullest investigation of the whole matter on the part alike of Parliament and of the press."

SHIPWRECK AND CANNIBALISM.

AN extraordinary story of shipwreck and suffering has been brought to Liverpool by the captain and officers of the iron barque *Glenmore*, of Carrickfergus, which left Maryport, Cumberland, for Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of iron rail, on the 4th of December, 1887, and which was wrecked on a sunken reef off Cape Diego, on the South American coast, on the 8th of April. Mr. James Morgan, the second mate, has given the following account of the experiences of the crew:—

A RECEPTION BY CANNIBALS.

It was blowing a gale and snowing at the time. We got out the lifeboat, and the whole crew, sixteen all told, embarked in her, without being able to obtain any provisions, or any clothing. At daybreak we pulled seawards, for the frowning precipices on every side, towering thousands of feet above the sea, seemed to render a landing hopeless. Several of the crew were prostrated, and lay helpless in the bottom of the boat. At one point, where the cliffs were somewhat lower, a party of ten or twelve Fuegeans, naked, and all men over six feet high, appeared on the cliffs. They gesticulated and shouted; but all the seamen could distinguish were the words "knipe" (knife) and "biscuit." Not liking their appearance, and knowing that they had a reputation for cannibalism, the crew again put out to sea.

A STRANGE BREAKFAST.

The following morning, the 9th, sighted Staten Island, and succeeded in landing, about five o'clock, at Flinders Bay. Here we obtained the first drink of water we had had since leaving the ship, about forty hours. The next morning we found a case of curry on the beach, and this, with some berries, which we found on stunted bushes, made us a sorry breakfast. We then launched out the boat, and proceeded down the land, intending to make St. John's, where there is a lighthouse maintained by the Argentine Republic. By 4 p. m. we were all utterly done up, and we landed at Port Cook, where we "feasted" on mussels and impets, which was all we got that night.

FROST-BITTEN AND PROSTRATED.

The next day we proceeded, and landed at St John's utterly exhausted. We were most hospitably received. Most of us were suffering severely from frost-bite, and all of us from utter prostration; but we were carefully tended, and in about a fortnight had all recovered. On our arrival we were informed that we had come at a good time, as a relief-steamer from Buenos Ayres, which is supposed to visit the lighthouse every three months, was due in a few days. She, however, failed to arrive, and we afterwards ascertained that she had been wrecked on the voyage out from Buenos Ayres. Provisions soon began to fail, though he had fair shelter and fire, for which abundant fuel was found on the beach.

SUBSISTING ON SEAWEED AND FISH.

We at first had biscuit and tinned beef, but gradually came down to seaweed, boiled or raw at choice, a few fish, caught with hook and line in the bay, now and again a seal, and unlimited supply of mussels, penguins, and "steam birds," in the capture of which two dogs on the island were very expert. They had, however, to be soaked in vinegar, of which there was fortunately a good supply, for twenty-four hours before they could be eaten, so strong was their fishy flavour. When we had been on the island for two months, and things were about at their worst—for there is nine months' winter and three months' bad weather—a passing ship was sighted, and ten of our party put off to intercept her. She signalled their arrival, and we supposed that they put back with provisions to fetch us off; but we never saw any more of them, and could only conclude that the boat on her return was swamped and all her crew drowned. Shortly after this our troubles were increased by the arrival of seven of the crew of the British barque *Cordova*, which was lost close to the same point as our ship. Ultimately, on the 13th of september, the relief steamer arrived, and on the 15th we bade farewell to our involuntary quarters.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Morgan added:—During our stay on the island a story was told to us by the lighthouse people, which I simply repeat. About eighteen months before our arrival there the crews of two vessels landed on Staten Island, about twenty-five miles from the lighthouse, and were apparently ignorant of its existence—indeed it has only been established about five years. After an interval of some weeks, sixteen of the thirty-two arrived at the lighthouse with a report that the others had died. They were taken off by the relief-steamer.

The sequel is that shortly before our arrival, the lighthouse people, exploring the region of the reported lauding of these men, found a little above high water level three or four beef barrels, which on examination were found to contain human remains, salted down.

I hesiatte to say what the inference must be.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A BULGARIAN PREFECT.

As an example of the charges which are being bandied about by political partisans in Bulgaria, may be cited the following extraordinary accusation of murder brought by the *Courier*, of Rustchuck, against M. Mantoff, the former prefect of that town, who distinguished himself in suppressing the disorder which followed on the removal of Prince Alexander. The *Courier*, which professes to have received its information from one of the gendarmes concerned, says:—

One night in January of this year a number of gendarmes brought out for their confinement eight imprisoned Zagariotes, under pretence that they were led to the old fortress on the Kale-Tabia, where M. Mantoff, with a number of gendarmes, was awaiting them. Early in the day M. Mantoff had procured strong ropes. When the prisoners arrived they were compelled to undress to their shirts, and then they were reduced to helplessness by being bound hand and foot. Thus deprived of all power of resistance, the victims were placed on board two boats manned by trusty creatures of Mantoff. The boats then put off into the Danebe, and at a distance of about twenty yards from the shore the gendarmes began their horrible work of browing the unfortunate prisoners, one after the other, into the river. By one o'clock all was over, and nothing was left to attest the terrible crime of which Mantoff and his minions had rendered themselves guilty. Seven of the drowned men were citizens of Starazagora, and the eighth was the schoolmaster.

The publication of this report had caused much excitement among the Bulgarian deputies, one of whom questioneb the Government upon the subject, but obtained no answer.

THE CHARGES AGAINST FRENCH DEPUTIES.

THE Gilly case was indirectly brought before the French Chamber on Monday (Nov. 19). M. de Susini, a Corsican Boulangist, submitted a proposal that any person accusing senators or deputes of making any profit out of their position should within a month, be brought before the Seine Assizes to produce proof of his charge. If he failed to do so, he would be punished with all the rigour of the law; but if he were acquitted, the senators or deputies implicated would, within a month, be brought before the same assizes, and, if fined or imprisoned, would lose their seats and be disfranchised and disqualified for life. M. de Susini argued that it was high time to deal with these serious charges against leagislators. Either they ought to be proved or the slanderers ought to be severely punished. He asked for a declaration of urgency, but M. Floquet objected to this on the ground that such a proposal required great deliberation, and should go through all the usual preliminaries. Urgency was negatived by 310 votes to 202. It is understood, however, that the members of the Budget Committee, who had a bootless journey to Nimes, intended to bring the matter before the Chamber so as to force M. Gilly either to substantiate or retract his accusations.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE BLOCKADE IN EAST AFRICA.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

IN the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, Lord Salisbury, in reply to Lord Granville, said that the impression that England and Germany had derived from the verbal communications with the French Government about the steps to be taken for the suppression of the slave-trade, had not been fully borne out by subsequent negotiations; but he believed that the concessions of the French Government would enable them to put a stop to the traffic in slaves. The French Foreign Minister had also been misunderstood to say that a French vessel would take part in the naval operations. That was not the case; it would merely be sent to survey the vessels flying the French flag on the coast.

Lord Dunraven, in calling attention to the correspondence respecting the suppression of the slave-trade in East African waters, criticised the language of the memoranda of the German and English Governments, and referred to what he regarded as the difficulty of drawing the line so as to avoid land operations once we engaged with Germany in joint action in those waters. Moreover, he doubted very much whether any blockade would prevent slave-traders in the interior from obtaining arms and ammunition.

Lord Sailsbury did not think the language of the memoranda was of the ambiguous character which Lord Dunraven thought it to be. What we should do under the agreement with Germany was what we had been doing for years past, with only the difference that we should be doing it in a more effective manner, and he was of opinion that the noble lord much exaggerated the danger of complications.

Lord Kimberley could not concur with those who thought that we ought to have held aloof from Germany in this matter. He quite approved the course taken by the Prime Minister in restricting the co-operation to action by sea. Lord Granville also was of opinion that having regard to the past action of England against the slave-trade, it would have been impossible for her to refuse co-operation with Germany.

STATEMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. Goblet made a statement in the French Chamber on Monday (Nov 19) in reply to a question addressed to him by M. Kœchlin, who asked for further particulars respecting the blockade on the coast of Zanzibar, and the right of search. The Minister for Foreign Affairs began by saying that England and Germany, having met with difficulties in those regions, had requested the French Government to allow French merchant vessels to be searched with a view to ascertaining whether they had any "slaves" or "contraband of war" on board. The French Government had replied that if the blockade were effective, the right of search for arms would be a necessary result; but with respect to the slave-trade, France had never admitted the right of search or sacrificed the dignity of her flag even to this "essential interest." There might have been some abuses, but they were not as serious as had been represented, nor were they to be compared with the state of things on the northern coast of Africa. M. Goblet added that a vessel had been detached from the squadron in the Indian Ocean to see that the slave-trade was not carrried on under the shelter of the tricolour flag; but he was careful to explain that there was no question of its taking part in the blockade, and he concluded with the remark that if the French Government were asked to make other engagements it would consider the circumstances of the case, but would on no account sacrifice any of the traditions or dignity of France. The statement was received with applause, and the matter was allowed to drop.

CO-OPERATION OF PORTUGAL.

It is stated that Portugal has acceded to the invitation of Great Britain and Germany to co-operate with them for the repression of the slave-trade on the coast of East Africa, allowing in principle that the blockade shall extend over a portion of the coast of the province of Mozambique. The Government also shows itself to be disposed to prevent import or export trade in arms on the littoral in question, although nothing is fixed at the present time.

THE SITUATION AT ZANZIBAR.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 18th ult. says:—All the ladies of the Magila mission have arrived safely in Zanzibar, accompanied by three of the brethren. The remainder of the staff are staying at Magila with the Bishops, who experienced great danger and difficulty at Pangani owing to the hostility of the coast tribes, now arrayed against European influences. The blockade is still delayed. The Sultan, who is ill, has not yet published a proclamation announcing a blockade. The anti-German agitation on the German coast exhibits signs of increasing bitterness, and is likely to extend to all Europeans. The German naval garrison has again been withdrawn from Bagamoyo, owing to the prevalence of severe fever there. The French mission there, with signal charity, is feeding daily 800 refugees, who have been driven from the town by fear. The merchants absolutely refuse to re-establish themselves on the coast. The mission steamer Henry Wright was fired on at Saadani.

The Secretary of the Universities' Mission states that none of their mainland stations have been abandoned. The ladies have been withdrawn to the island of Zanzibar for the present, but in other respects the work goes on as usual. This explanation is made in view of a somewhat general impression that the political disturbances on the east coast have obliged the mission to suspend its work on the mainland.

FEARS OF A GENERAL RISING.

The November number of a review appearing in Freiburg, the *Catholic Missions*, contains information from Zanzibar, from which (the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says) it is to be feared that the revolt in East Africa will be the signal for a general rising of the Arabs against the whites as far as Lake Tanganyika and Uganda. The missions in Central and Equatorial Africa are consequently considered to be in a dangerous position. Those able to judge are of opinion that there is a great Mussulman conspiracy on foot in which all the influential chiefs, from the great lakes below the Equator to the coast, have a part. The Mussulman slave dealers and hunters, who see themselves threatened by the advance of Christianity and European civilization, will, it is feared, attempt to annihilate the Europeans should the revolt really assume large proportions. There are about forty Catholic missionaries in the stations on the plateaux of Tabora and on Lakes Tanganyika and the Victoria Nyanza, among whom are several Germans.

SLAVE TRAFFIC UNDER THE BELGIAN FLAG.

The Belgian steamer Brabo, taking 400 slaves intended for the Congo, was boarded off the Zanzibar coast on the 16th inst. (the *Times'* correspondent says) by a party from H. M.'s ship Griffon, and two slaves were taken from her who swore that they had been forcibly kidnapped. She was allowed to proceed. Had she been arrested, the *prima facie* evidence against her was very strong. In order to engage slaves, advances have been made to their owners sufficiently large to enable them to make immediate purchases of other slaves, who in each case of an advance being made were seized by these owners. There is great scandal about this incident, especially as all the arrangements were made through a former Belgian Consul.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COOPER.

Letters received from Zanzibar contain particulars of the gallantry exhibited by Navigating-Lieutenant Myles Cooper, who was killed while engaging a slave-dhow off Pemba, on the 17th ult. The Arab craft was sighted by her Majesty's ship Griffon, and Lieutenant Cooper at once gave chase in the ship's steam-cutter. As soon as they got alongside the dhow, her crew received them with a volley from their rifles, firing right into the boat. They also had a small gun on board the slaver; but notwithstanding all their efforts, it would not go off. Lieutenant Cooper was fatally wounded, and laid in the bottom of the boat. Notwithstanding his injuries, and with the pluck of a true British officer, he at once told the master-at-arms, the next in command, to carry out his orders. "Never mind me," he said; "but take the dhow at all hazards." The crew thereupon at once made for the slaver, and just after this the caulker's mate was seriously wounded, and soon afterwards the sail-maker's mate fell, leaving but three to continue the struggle. This small party fought her for more than an hour, and the crew of the dhow, numbering fourteen or fifteen Arabs, ran her ashore and escaped. On boarding the dhow, it was found that several unfortunate slaves had been wounded in the engagement. As soon as Lieutenant Cooper knew the dhow was captured he ordered his boat to be taken back to the ship, and died just as he got alongside with his prize. Another of the wounded was in a critical condition.

ITALY AND ZANZIBAR.

The Italian flag was rehoisted at the Italian Consulate at Zanzibar on the 19th inst., and was saluted by the Sultan. Friendly relations have now been renewed between Italy and Zanzibar.

MESSRS. B. and A. HORMARJEE have been appointed agents of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

THE proposal made by the Pacific Telegraph Company to lay a cable from Canada to Australia has called forth a lengthy circular from the Eastern Extension Company, in which they point out that in 1871 they established communication with Australia without any subsidy, and that afterwards, in order to provide against the interruptions inseparable from a single line of cables, the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia agreed to give the company a subsidy of £32,400 per annum for twenty years to enable it to duplicate the cables between India and Port Darwin. During the past few months the communication has been thrice interrupted, owing to exceptional circumstances, but the total interruptions since the communication was duplicated in 1880 have aggregated only 41 days. In order, however, to further strengthen the system, the company is about to lay a third cable from Java to Australia, and it claims that as the pioneer of telegraphic communication with Australasia it is entitled to consideration at the hands of the colonies. As to the proposal of their competitors, they ask, "Are the public prepared to find the necessary money for a Pacific line? If so, they must make up their minds to an expenditure of nearly four millions sterling for a duplicated service. This large expenditure, however, is in no way justified by the existing traffic, which only gives a moderate return upon the capital already invested, and, consequently, the additional outlay would prove altogether unremunerative. The proposal made by the Pacific Telegraph Company that Government traffic should be guaranteed to the amount of £75,000 per annum for twenty-five years is not so favourable to the colonies as it would at first sight appear, as the whole of the traffic at present exchanged by the Imperial and Australasian Governments represents less than £16,000 per annum, and consequently the Governments would have to increase their expenditure by about £60,000 per annum to make up the amount of guarantee." If the colonies are desirous to have cheap tariffs, the Eastern Extension Company are prepared, as they have already offered, to fix the tariff at any level, provided the company is guaranteed three-fourths of their present earnings, the company accepting the remaining one-fourth of the guarantee risk.

A CHANCE FOR LORD SACKVILLE.

UNDER this heading the *New York Sun* of Nov. 2 contained an amusing announcement:—

Lord Sackville-West cannot escape the American showman any more than he could the American politician. His mail has been huge since the recent incident, but probably nothing will equal in uniqueness and grim humour the letter that reached him yesterday. It came from this city, and it was written by John B. Doris, the ex-circus manager, who has just opened a dime museum on Eighth-avenue. Doris thus addresses him:—

"To the Right Honourable Lionel Sackville-West, K.C.B., British Minister, Washington, D.C.—My Lord,—Having read the newspapers carefully in all things appertaining to your now famous letter to Mr. Murchison, and being deeply interested in your lordship's movements, I respectfully address these lines, hoping they will receive your lordship's attention. In view of the fact that you are now without exception, the most prominent man in American politics, and that your lordship will soon be recalled to your home duties, I beg, in my capacity as manager of the greatest museum in the world, respectfully to make your lordship the following offer, so that you may be afforded an opportunity to properly place yourself before the American public previous to your departure. Free speech is my motto. I will pay your lordship the sum of 2,000 dols. per week for holding two levees of two hours' duration for one week—two if you perfect them—said levees to be held daily in my museum. I will pay for your lordship and suite while here. An immediate reply will greatly oblige your lordship's most obedient servant, John B. Doris, Manager. Doris's Big Museum, New York City."

Doris is the husband of Ella Stokes, the rider, a brother-in-law of wealthy John Stetson, and a big man with Western ways and an honest countenance. He said to a *Sun* reporter:—"I mean business. I'll give his lordship all I said I would if he'll let me book him; and it will pay me at that. He hasn't had a chance to right himself yet. Here is an opportunity and a profitable one too. I haven't heard from him yet. Perhaps he'll telegraph me. If he does I'll bill him like a circus."

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

IN the House of Commons on the 22nd ult. Mr. Parnell resumed the debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Purchase Bill, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Parnell expressed approval of the principle of the bill, but would vote against its second reading, because he believed it was so designed as to render it impossible that the principle could be duly and efficiently carried out. He accused the Government of having taken up this subject at the solicitation of the landlord class, in order that inflated prices might be obtained. He objected to the bill, among other reasons, because it did not contain provisions dealing with arrears, and he called upon the Government to meet the Irish party by grafting upon the bill suitable provisions dealing with arrears. He would accept the bill with these terms, and the Government would reap a rich reward in the pacification of Ireland.

Lord R. Churchill said he had been in favour of dealing with arrears in 1887, and he still adhered to that view, and perhaps the Government might have it in mind to make before long propositions on the question. He denied that this bill was the beginning of a great series of drafts on the Exchequer, because no bill with such a proposal would ever be submitted again to Parliament. The bill was not good enough, the security was totally insufficient, and though the risk was not great as regarded five millions, the risk of insufficient security would be far too great if the advance of a larger sum were contemplated. There was no security but the land; the tenant-right had entirely disappeared, and the retention of one-fifth of the purchase-money was merely a limitation of the liability, and no security, and in fifteen years would have ceased to exist. The margin between the State's borrowing and lending was 2s. 6d. per cent., which was quite inadequate, and might disappear in a day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the bill was a limited and temporary experiment, justified by what had gone before, with the object of tiding over the interval between the present time and the introduction of the proposals of the Government as to the land. He could not agree with the noble lord that the retention of one-fifth of the purchase-money was no security; and he challenged any member to put down an amendment calling on the Government to hand over the whole purchase-money to the landlord. Then, as to the alleged disappearance of the tenant-right, the tenant's improvements were not included in the judicial rent, on which the purchase money was based, and the landlord only sold the judicial rent. The congested districts could only be dealt with outside this bill, and as part of the larger measure which the Government intended to introduce.

Sir W. Harcourt denounced the bill, which was rushed through the House without the country being made aware what class of owners had sold, and what class of occupiers had acquired, the land. He contended that the landlords were making use of the arrears to raise rents, and dwelt on the great danger that would arise if the instalments under the bill were not paid. The measure was unfair to the Irish tenant, and was utterly unjust to the English taxpayer.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland replied, and was followed by Dr. Clark and Mr. Conybeare. Within a few seconds of midnight, while Mr. Conybeare was speaking, Mr. W. H. Smith moved the Closure. The House divided on Mr. Labouchere's amendment, which was defeated by 299 to 224. The bill was then read a second time.

A CIRCULAR was issued shortly before the mail left by the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company calling a meeting on Nov. 29, to confirm the resolutions passed on the 14th for dividing 19,239*l.* among the members of the home establishment. The resolution may be a very proper one for the company to take, but, says the *Times*, it seems to us that trustees should be very careful about voting in this case, which is different to those in which the Indian Government have paid for lines by means of annuities. In the instance of the Oude a trustee votes away 11*s.* 6*d.* per cent. of the capital of the trust funds.

THE convention of the Hungarian Reformed Church has voted a resolution establishing celibacy for its clergy. A violent debate preceded the passing of the proposal. Those who seconded the institution of celibacy urged that the Reformed Church of Hungary had to maintain the families of their clergymen, and that they all died poor. Against this it was argued that a reformed corporation could under no pretence whatever impose celibacy upon its members. Still, the proposal was carried that all chaplains who married should not be appointed as clergymen.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

ON the Special Commissioners resuming their inquiry on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, the Attorney-General called attention to some remarks in a Kerry newspaper reflecting on the judges; and, on the application of counsel for Mr. E. Harrington, to whom the newspaper belongs, the President allowed the matter to stand over. Witnesses from the county Kerry were then called to prove outrages committed upon them and intimidation by the Land League; one of them, John Colletty, declaring that the speeches made by the Land League leaders were the cause of all the agitation. Miss Lizzie Curtin described the moonlight raid upon her father's house, the struggle that took place, the murder of her father and the insults afterwards offered to the family; adding that the Land League took no steps to prevent the treatment they received, and that the family had in consequence to leave their farm, which had been sold for a quarter of its value. After some conversation between the president and counsel had taken place with a view to shorten the evidence as to outrages, the Commissioners rose.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON FINED £500.

The Special Commission resumed its sitting on Wednesday, 21st, when Mr. Reid, Q.C., said, with reference to the matter on which he had asked for an adjournment on Tuesday, he had communicated his views to Mr. Harrington, and he (Mr. Harrington) had not thought fit to adopt them. He was, therefore, not in a position to say anything more.

Sir James Hannen said it might have been expected that Mr. Harrington would have followed Mr. Reid's advice; but as he had not, he had assum

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, with the English mails of the 23rd November arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday morning.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor on Saturday.

The Empress Frederick, accompanied by her three daughters, arrived at Port Victoria on Monday morning. The Queen travelled from Windsor to meet them, and accompanied them to Windsor.

In the House of Lord, on Tuesday, Lord Salisbury said he could not at present enter fully into the subject of the co-operation of France in the East Africa blockade. The Lord Chancellor made a personal explanation concerning some legal appointments made by him, which had been commented upon by Lord R. Churchill. A short discussion followed on the East African blockade, in which the conduct of the Government was approved on both sides.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Solicitor-General for Ireland (in the absence, from indisposition of Mr. Balfour) moved for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Irish Land Purchase Act. Mr. Gladstone moved, as an amendment, a resolution that it would be expedient to empower the Land Commissioners to deal with arrears. In the debate which followed, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Haldane, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. Curzon, and other members spoke, and it was then adjourned. On Tuesday the adjourned debate was resumed by Sir E. Grey, who said he should support the Bill, and was continued by Mr. Dillon, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Lord Hartington, Mr. J. Morley, and others members. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 330 to 246, and the Bill was read a first time. Wednesday's sitting was occupied with a debate on the motion for second reading of the Irish Land Purchase Bill, which was resumed last night by Mr. Parnell, who approved of the principle but objected to the form of the Bill. After a long debate the second reading was carried by 299 votes against 224.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Cranbrook.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Special Commission the Attorney-General called the attention of the Court to an article in the *Kerry Sentinel* (of which Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., is proprietor) on Nov. 14th last, violently attacking the Commission as "the creature of the Government," but the consideration of the matter was postponed until the next day, when the Court inflicted a fine of £500 upon Mr. E. Harrington. Many witnesses were called to prove outrages in Kerry, including Mrs. Leahy, whose husband was shot, and Miss Curtin, daughter of another murdered man. Norah Fitzmaurice was examined on Wednesday, and detailed the circumstances of her father's murder and the treatment of the family afterwards.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., addressed a large meeting at Leeds on Friday, and replied vigorously to Mr. Gladstone's recent speeches.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., addressed his constituents in Paddington on Saturday and referred to pending political and social questions.

The election at Dewsbury was decided on Friday, when Mr. Oldroyd (Gladstonian) was returned by a majority of 2,002 votes over Mr. Arnold-Forster (Liberal Unionist).

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Ireland, has been suffering from indisposition, but he is recovering, but is not yet able to leave the house.

Viscount Portman died on Monday in his 90th year.

The Earl of Devon died on Sunday, in the 82nd year of his age.

Colonel Duncan, M.P. for the Holborn Division of Finsbury, died on Friday.

Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q. C., has come forward as a Conservative candidate for the representation of the Holborn Division of Finsbury in place of the late Colonel Duncan. Earl Compton, eldest son of the Marquis of Northampton, will be the Gladstonian candidate.

Joseph Kavanagh, who was charged with firing at Patrick Lane in the Strand on November 11, was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the plaintiff admitting that the story he had told to the solicitor for The *Times* was entirely false, and that when examined before the Special Commission he should tell a different tale.

Two men who were convicted in 1879 of attempted murder and burglary at Edlingham Rectory, and have since been undergoing penal servitude, were released last week. Two other men have since confessed that they were the criminals and are now in custody.

Very heavy gales raged last week, especially on the northern coasts, and several vessels were wrecked. Some lives also were lost both at sea and on land.

A boat which had put a pilot on board a steamer off Folkestone on Saturday was capsized on its return, and two men at least were drowned.

A man named Kirkby, living at Bradford, on Sunday murdered his wife and infant child by strangling them and then hung himself.

A small vessel lying in Bristol Docks was blown up on Wednesday by the explosion of 300 barrels of naphtha, part of her cargo. Three men were killed and another was seriously injured.

An application to the Queen's Bench in Dublin for a *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. Sheehan, M. P., who was committed to prison for a month for using language inciting to violence, was refused on Monday.

OBITUARY.—W. G. Pedder, Esq., C.S.I., late Bo. C.S., Maj-Gen. W.E. Marshall, Ben. Ret.; Lord Portman; the Earl of Devon; Col. Duncan, M.P.

In the French Chamber on Monday M. Goblet stated that there had been no agreement that France should co-operate with Great Britain and Germany in a blockade of the east of Africa, but that a French vessel had been ordered to those waters to prevent the French flag being used to cover slave cargoes.

The Revision Committee of the French Chamber has pronounced in favour of the abolition of the office of President and of the Senate, and is now about to consider other changes in the Constitution to be recommended to the Legislature.

Two French newspaper correspondents have been expelled from Berlin by the Government on account of making statements obnoxious to the Emperial family.

The new Russian loan of 20 millions is about to be issued, and the German press strongly advise their countrymen to abstain from participating in it.

The Australian press does not approve the persistent attacks on France in the German papers, and they suggest that these attacks are intended to assist in the procuring of fresh grants for military purposes.

The Conservative party in the Roumanian Chamber, which controls a majority and is friendly towards Russia, will oppose the Government Bill for State grants of land to the peasantry. It is expected, therefore, that the King will dissolve the Parliament and order fresh elections.

The elections in Servia, as far as they have gone, appear to promise a Radical majority in the new and Skuptschina, but the Russian sympathizers have not generally been successful.

The promoters of the German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha have decided to proceed with the undertaking, but to await the restoration of order in German East Africa before beginning.

The 75th anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands from French rule was celebrated on Saturday throughout Holland. The King has recovered from his recent illness.

The rebels before Suakin continue their fire, but without causing much harm. A reinforcement of 500 black troops is being sent from Assouan. Military men in Egypt, however, concur in believing that the force now maintained in Egypt is dangerously small.

The Chinese Government has received information that a secret treaty has been signed between Russia and Corea, providing for the protection of the latter by the Czar.

The annexation of the Hervey Islands, in the South Pacific, to the British dominions has been formally proclaimed.

The Republican party in the United States House of Representatives will probably obtain a small majority in the next Session.

The yellow fever has broken out in Palma, one of the Canary Islands.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE OUTRAGES IN LONDON.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

GREAT excitement was caused in Spitalfields on Wednesday (Nov. 21st), by a report that another murder of a woman had been discovered about eight o'clock at a lodging-house, 19, George,-street—running from Flower and Dean-street to Thrawl-street. The report, it appears, was exaggerated, though the facts show that a murder was attempted. It seems that at four o'clock a woman, named Annie Farmer, went to the house with a man and engaged a bed. It is stated that the woman was intoxicated, and commenced singing, which she continued until eight o'clock, when according to Phillip Harris, who lodges at the house, the singing ceased. About half-past nine Harris was sitting in the kitchen eating his breakfast when he saw a man come from the room and hurriedly leave the house. About the same time the woman, who is known as "Dark Sarah," came downstairs, and Harris observed that her throat was cut and that she was bleeding profusely.

The following telegraphic communication has been circulated among the police:—"Wanted, for attempted murder on the 21st inst., a man, aged thirty-six years, height 5 ft. 6 in., complexion dark, no whiskers, dark moustache. Dress: black jacket, vest, and trousers, round black-felt hat. Respectable appearance. Can be identified."

FUNERAL OF MARY KELLY.

The funeral of Mary Jeannette Kelly, the latest victim at the East-end, took place on Monday at Leytonstone Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of people. An hour before the remains left the mortuary many hundreds of persons assembled around Shoreditch Church. The coffin was placed on an open hearse, drawn by two horses, and was followed by two mourning-carriages containing the man Joseph Barnett and several of the deceased woman's associates. The coffin bore the following inscription:—"Marie Jeannette Kelly, died Nov. 9, 1888, aged 25 years."

SCARE IN HYDE PARK.

Vanity Fair relates the following incident:—A few days since two ladies, very well known in society, were walking across Hyde Park as evening was rapidly falling. They were engaged in discussing the Whitechapel atrocities, and they expressed to each other pretty freely their desire to be present, if not to assist, at the lynching of the mysterious murderer. Turning sharply to cross opposite Upper Grosvenor-street, they observed a man close upon their heels; but the fact did not apparently call for notice until the next morning, when each of the ladies at their respective residences received an ill-written letter signed "Jack the Ripper," stating that their conversation had been overheard, and that the next time that they ventured out alone a very horrible fate would assuredly overtake them. Eager and excited consultations with various friends and relatives have ensued, and it is almost universally concluded that somebody has perpetrated a very unseemly practical joke. If this is so, nothing could possibly be more foolish or in worse taste. A great deal of unnecessary and regrettable nervousness and alarm has been created, and "somebody" ought to be very much ashamed of himself.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE ordinary half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 21st inst., under the presidency of Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens, chairman of the board of directors. The report stated that the capital paid up to June 20 was £2,179,495, which had been applied—£1,656,450 in laying down 376 miles of railway, at a cost per mile of £4,405; £257,918 in rolling stock, or £686 per mile; steam ferries and bridge, £109,481; stores, cash, securities, &c., £155,645. In the coaching traffic there was, compared with the corresponding half of 1887, an increase under third-class of over 17 per cent. in numbers carried, and of about 10 per cent. in receipts. In the general merchandise there was an increase over the corresponding half of 1887 of 44 per cent. in tonnage and 25 per cent. in receipts. The working expenses were 49·32 per cent. of the gross earnings against 50·85 in the corresponding half of 1887. The expenditure was moderate and compared favourably with other Indian railways working under similar conditions. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said the results of the half-year's working were considered very satisfactory. The increase of 16 per cent. in gross earning and of 20 per cent. in net earnings was largely due to the economy in working, which was greatly to the credit of the staff. The dividend had, of course, been affected by the fall of the rupee since the corresponding half of last year; and some additional capital had been raised during the same period. Had they had to deal with the same capital and the same exchange, the dividend would have been 1 per cent. higher. The capital having practically been all paid up, there could be no further disturbance of the proportion of the dividend to the net earnings for the future, barring the alterations that might occur in the value of the rupee. The dividend for the half-year, was £1 7s. 6d. per cent., which was 3¾ per cent. for the whole year, and this he thought, after their former experience, must be regarded by all as very satisfactory. Mr. D. T. Robertson seconded, and the report was adopted. A formal resolution was passed declaring a dividend for the half-year of 2 per cent.

FRAUDS IN THE INDIAN WOOL TRADE.

At the close of the day's wool sales at Liverpool, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20th, a meeting of buyers, to which brokers and merchants were also invited, was held at the City Hall, Eberle-street, for the purpose of taking steps for counteracting, if possible, the sale of fraudulently sand-packed East India wool. Mr. John Walker, of Dewsbury, was unanimously voted to the chair. He said there had evidently been a deliberate, methodical, and calculated plan of packing this wool fraudulently so as to rob the buyers. As a rule the buyers were very easy-going; but upon this question he believed they were thoroughly resolute, and that they would have the fraud completely unmasked. In some cases the quantity of sand was as high as 30, 40, and even 70 per cent. Mr. Isherwood said they never would get free from this sanded wool so long as they paid such big prices for it, since it really paid better at the price obtainable than the clean wool. Mr. William Buckley said he had that day called the attention of buyers to certain shipments and described them as being sanded, but what was the result? They had actually given more money than they did at the last sales for them. After some further discussion, Colonel Mitchell moved "that the buyers of East India wools, in public meeting assembled, hereby express their indignation at the continued shipments of fraudulently sanded wools intended to deceive the buyers, and they resolve to refuse absolutely to bid for such lots, in their own defence, and for the encouragement of those shippers who send their wools honestly got up and packed." Mr. Ramsden seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation. Mr. Ronald asked whether they proposed to put their resolution in force during the present sales. The chairman: Yes, if it can possibly be done, to-morrow. A committee of of buyers having been appointed, it was on the motion of Mr. Alderman Fox (Dewsbury) also resolved that it was desirable that a buyers' association should be formed.

GERMANY has recently made such rapid strides for supremacy in the markets of the world, that her latest move in this direction will not excite surprise, says the *Home News*. "A line of steamers is, it is announced, to be established between Hamburg and Calcutta. The project is the more significant, as at present there is no distinctly German line trading with India. The North German Lloyd's running to Australia, only touches at Colombo, and is, therefore, for all practical purposes useless as regards the Indian trade. Should, however, the new line be established to Calcutta, some British steamship companies, and more especially the Peninsular and Oriental, will sustain a loss of valuable freight. The latter corporation, which not so long ago had the monopoly of the Eastern carrying trade, is thus threatened with further competition. It has in many instances carried all before it on previous occasions when rival companies have encroached on its preserves, and it may be still depended on to hold its own against the new German enterprise. The P. and O. Company are on the spot, they have steamers without number, and an old-established reputation, and even if other means fail they can carry the war into the enemy's country by instituting a service of their own between Hamburg and Calcutta. The action of English shipowners will only be quickened by the latest move in the direction of German commercial development."

LORD BINNING will, as was expected, says the *World*, join Lord Connemara's staff at Madras. Captain Wyndham-Quin is rejoining his regiment, the 16th Lancers, and Lord Binning, therefore, takes his place as aide-de-camp. He is not expected to remain in India for more than a year. He will then go home and resume duty with the Blues.

FRAUDULENT MERCHANDISE MARKS.

In response to an inquiry of the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, writing on the 14th inst., has replied that the question of legislating in the colonies on the lines of the English Merchandise Marks Act "is engaging the earnest attention of the Colonial Legislatures." In answer to a further suggestion that similar action on the part of foreign countries should be considered at the approaching International Conference for the protection of industrial property, to be held at Madrid, the Board of Trade states that the matter is engaging the attention both of the Foreign Office and of the Board of Trade. In many, if not in most, of the Crown colonies, Acts similar to the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 have already been adopted. There ought also to be little difficulty in securing like legislation in the larger colonies. Foreign countries will take their own view of the matter, but there are certainly very obvious motives for the adoption of a Merchandise Marks Act, in view of the prospect that in India and the British colonies this course is likely very soon to be followed.

THE REPUBLICANS AND LORD SACKVILLE.

THE *New York Herald* says it has the highest authority for the statement that an effort is being made to secure the reappointment of Lord Sackville as Minister to the United States when the Harrison Administration comes into power. The arguments in favour of the movement are that the Minister was sacrificed to meet a political exigency, that the magnitude of the offence was exaggerated by reason of political conditions at the time, and that the judgment of the American people after the matter shal have been dispassionately looked at, will be favourable to his reappointment. Lord Sackville has many powerful Republican friends who think this a royal opportunity to snub President Cleveland, whom they seem unable to forgive for keeping them out of power for four years.

THE SHOOTING AT A "TIMES" WITNESS.

AT the Old Bailey on Thursday, Nov. 22, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Joseph Kavanagh was indicted for shooting at Patrick Lane, with intent to murder him. Mr. Purcell prosecuted and Mr. Poland and Mr. H. C. Richards defended. In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Purcell said the occurrence took place on the 1st inst., about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner and the prosecutor were witnesses before the Parnell Commission, and appeared to have adjourned to the George public-house, in the Strand, opposite the Law Courts, where they had a friendly drink. They then commenced a discussion about Irish politics, which ended in a fight, and the prisoner took a revolver from his pocket and fired at the prosecutor. At the moment he fired his arm was knocked up by a witness named Reedy. The evidence given by the prosecutor was discredited, and the prisoner was acquitted.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

AT the rising of the first division of the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, on Saturday (Nov. 24th), counsel in the action brought by Mr. Parnell against Messrs. Walter and Wright appeared in reference to the date for the hearing of the reclaiming note against Lord Kinnear's judgment, ordering a proof as to the arrestments and the publication in Scotland prior to deciding the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Murray, one of the counsel for the defenders, said that in the roll to be issued for next week this case was put down for Wednesday; but Mr. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., who is counsel for Mr. Parnell, had to be in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and he (Mr. Murray) had to be in the House of Lords, and it would be convenient if the court could take the case on Saturday. At its present stage it was not a long case. If taken alone on Saturday he thought it could easily be finished. In answer to the Lord President, Mr. Strachan, counsel for Mr. Parnell, said that would suit the convenience of both sides, and the court accordingly ordered that the case should be enrolled for Saturday next.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUAKIM.

FURTHER reinforcements of Egyptian troops have been ordered to Suakim, where it is intended to have a very strong garrison before attacking the enemy's trenches.

Two black battalions will (the Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says) be sent from Assouan to Suakim, and these, with the battalions already there—will form a fighting brigade of blacks. Half the Welsh regiment, with the necessary detachments of the commissariat, ordnance, and hospital services, in all about 500 men, will leave on Thursday for Assouan. It is reported from Korosko that the dervishes are moving across the desert from Abou Hamad. This news coincides with a previous report, to the effect that they were going to make simultaneous attack on Korosko and Wady Halfa. I am unwilling (the correspondent adds) to adopt an alarmist tone, but I feel bound to repeat that every independent military authority concurs in the opinion, already frequently expressed, that the entire military force of the country stands at a dangerously low level—in fact, at the extreme minimum consistent with safety.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH LANCERS.

The *Euphrates*, which left Portsmouth on the 21st inst. for Bombay, brings out the 5th Lancers from Shorncliffe. The embarking strength of the regiment consists of twenty-one officers and 547 men, and it will be quartered at Mhow. The trooper also takes out fifty-three men of the 8th Battery Eastern Division Royal Artillery, from the Isle of Wight, for Darjeeling; sixty men of the 7th Battery London Division, from Sheerness, for Jirtogh; and drafts of the G Battery 1st Brigade and R Battery 4th Brigade; and of the 2nd Lincolnshire, 2nd Gloucestershire, 2nd Bedfordshire, 2nd Somersetshire, 2nd Durham, and 2nd Royal Irish Regiments.

GERMAN STEAMER SERVICE TO INDIA.

According to the *Hamburgische Borsenhalle*, the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Hamburg and Calcutta has become an assured fact. Several large shipping firms in Hamburg have subscribed 3,700,000 marks, and some banking establishments have taken up 800,000 marks, making the share capital amount to 4½ millions of marks. Preference shares of the value of 2,000,000 marks will be issued later on. The service will be commenced immediately with six steamers. In consequence of the German ship building yards being at present over full of work, it is hoped to acquire some large steamers in the English markets.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a Resolution by the Governor-General in Council thanking the officers and men of the Hazara Field Force for their services on the Black Mountain Expedition. General McQueen in his despatch gives the estimated losses of the enemy at 400. The British losses were 35 killed and died and 59 wounded and injured. In mentioning the names of officers considered specially deserving of notice, General McQueen says General Channer carried out all the duties entrusted to him in an able manner, and recommends him most strongly for favourable consideration. The warmest thanks are, the despatch says, also due to General Galbraith for his loyal co-operation with the columns under General McQueen's personal direction, on which the ultimate success of the expedition so greatly depended; and for the able manner in which all the operations of the River column were conceived and executed.

THE affairs of the Indian Court at the Paris International Exhibition are proceeding most satisfactorily, and that applications for space continue to be received by the honorary director, Mr. Vincent Robinson. The committee are to meet again, and it is hoped that the negotiations with the Indian Tea Districts Association will then be concluded. No subscriptions are being asked for, the whole expenses, including the cost of erection of Mr. Purdon Clarke's Oriental palace, being defrayed by the money received for the stalls and the verandah.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Maden & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

SARAH BERNHARDT IN VIENNA.

A VIENNA correspondent sends to a London contemporary an account of the ever-popular actress at the Austrian capital:—

Sarah Bernhardt appeared for the last time in Vienna last night (12th ult.) and to-day (Nov. 13.)leaves for Buda-Pesth. She played Frou-Frou, the part in which she pleased the Viennese most; and, although we had ten degrees under freezing-point and a horrible east wind, which whirled a continual tornado of dust through all our streets, eight or nine hundred persons stood for many hours patiently at the doors of the theatre, where only a small proportion could have hoped to be admitted at six o'clock. The kind of humanity which cannot make its mind up until it is too late does not die out in any part of the globe, and mustered in large numbers outside the Theater an der Wien. I knew from experience that a stall for 17 shillings was to be had for any of Sarah Bernhardt's evenings, even shortly before the opening of the theatre, although all the cheaper places had been sold many days beforehand. I heard several frantic ladies offer the stallkeepers a guinea for admission to the fourth gallery, where they would have had to stand to the end of the performance, after standing five hours in the street. Sarah Bernhardt was to play for her own benefit, but fate willed otherwise. In the afternoon the tax collector put in an appearance and seized the receipts of the day for arrears of income-tax which she had refused to pay. Though she appeared only fourteen times, the tax was charged for six months' income, and no less than 3,000 florins was the amount asked. This will make foreign artiste think twice before they include Vienna in an artistic tournee.

WHO SHALL DECIDE?

If a final verdict had to be spoken on a famous actress, who, I should like to know, is to form the jury? Have the critics the right to say guilty or not guilty, or has the public's voice any right to be heard, since it is the public's money which keeps actors alive; and if it is the public, are the ladies or the gentlemen most competent? In Vienna the verdict of these three sections of the audience would sound very different. The critics declared her altogether bad; the male public liked her in some parts; but the ladies adored her, admired her, applauded her from first to last. They love her flute-like voice; they approve her rendering of the parts they have seen in the Burg many a time—Dame aux Camelias, Frou-Frou, Feodora, Adrienne; they are speechless before the two terrible women she has created in Tosca and Theodora; and they would kneel down and worship her dresses, one and all. It is easy to imagine therefore that Sarah Bernhardt's fortnight has been a lively time for Vienna, since no two persons can quite agree on the subject which engrosses all to the exclusion of everything else. It is difficult to understand why the critics should have been so very severe upon Sarah and her pieces. They exhausted the whole list of deprecating adjectives when speaking of Tosca and Theodora.

SEVEN DEATHS IN TWO EVENINGS.

Seven deaths in two evenings, said one paper, is more than our poor nerves can bear. But that very same week, on All Souls' day, all the Vienna theatres made the usual concession to the public's craving for something dreadful. "The Miller and his Child," in which father and daughter die after having seen their own ghosts walk in the churchyard on Twelfth Night, was performed in every theatre except the Burg, where Wilbrandt, poet and ex-director, put a stop to the performances in 1882 after the horrible piece had been given one hundred and twenty times since its first appearance in 1830. But it must not be imagined that nothing at all was done for the public feeling on that day, when a long visit to the churchyards is considered to be suitably followed up by a good cry at the theatre. The Austrian poet, Grillberzer's masterpiece, the "Ahnfrau" was given on All Souls' and All Saints' day. In this piece the ghost of the ancestress appears three distinct times, boding evil; and, indeed, ere the night is over father, daughter and son are killed in the most ghastly fashion.

STABBING AND STRANGLING.

Now, if this is considered good taste in the Burg, why should not Sarah Bernhardt strangle and stab to her heart's content? The public were satisfied with both ways of making them shudder, and stormed both theatres. The receipts of the fourteen Bernhardt performances are estimated at 70,000 florins, about 6,000l., and the public is so eager to fight for places again that the theatre engaged the French actress to return in May. The Viennese take a particular pleasure in comparing Sarah Bernhardt with the only one who can rival her, Charlotte Wolter. But she has not for some time appeared in the parts performed by Sarah during her last stay. When she played in the Ring Theatre of sad memory, about eight years ago, one of her parts was Phædra, and the night after she appeared in it, Charlotte Wolter played Phædra for some charitable purpose. A storm of genuine applause was raised to show her that she had gained the victory over her rival. This was eight years ago, and in a decidedly tragic part. Those who try to do justice to both great actresses are not so sure that Wolter would be superior to Sarah now, especially if the part played was some lady of the modern world, in which the Frenchwoman excels. The actors and actresses of the Burg Theatre were present at as many of Sarah's evenings as possible, and the rapt attention with which they watched every word and every gesture showed that, notwithstanding their world-wide fame for perfection, still they hoped to learn.

THE "BETE NOIR."

Sarah Bernhardt was surprised to make the acquaintance of the Censor, a person whom, notwithstanding her world-wide experience, she had missed seeing. Both in "Tosca" and "Theodora" she had to make some concession to this gentleman. She was not allowed to place a crucifix on dead Mario's breast, although she was free to put burning candles on either side of her other admirer's corpse. She very cleverly replaced the crucifix by a spray of blooming myrtle, which she dropped gently on her dead lover's breast. In "Feodora" a large picture of the Saviour was found objectionable, and the Byzantine Emperor was not allowed to be addressed as "his Majesty." I dare say if the debate on the sex of the angels was carried any further in her amusing scene with Giustinian, that also would have been dropped. On the whole, the Censor was rather lenient in the hope that the majority of the public would not understand French too well.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J E Bridges, B.
Mr W H D'Oyly, B.
Mr H R Stuart, B.
Col W J Bax, B Infy.
Surg W Conry, BMS.
Capt L G Oliver, MSC.
Mr J E P Lincke, M.
Surg H N V Harington, MMS.
Surg E R da Costa, MMS.
Lieut J B Hollway, Bo SC.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F S Copleston, B, 1 week.
Mr A E C Casey, B, 6 months.
Mr J Mc Andrew, B, 9 months.
Mr H W Bennett, B, 6 months.
Mr J V S Pope, B, 3 months and 22 days.
Mr J P Coy, B, 10 months furlough.
Mr W H Crozier, B, 6 months.
Lieut-Colonel B E Gowan, BSC, 2 months.
Capt M J Meade, BSC, furlough to April 15.
Capt A Adye, BSC, 3 months.
Capt G Ayde, BSC, 6 months.
Lieut H B B Watkis, BSC, 92 days.
Lieut H P C O'Farrell, BSC, 3 months.
Mr P A Cole, B, 3 months.
Mr L A Campbell, M, 4 months.
Capt J A Wyllie, MSC, 6 months.
Capt O V Boddy, MRE, 12 months furlough.
Surg-Major J Hunter, M, 3 months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr D M Smeaton, B.
Mr C T R Scovell, B.
Mr C Thomson, B.
Col N F Parker, B Infy.
Lieut-Col J H Broome, B Infy.
Lieut-Col A Landon, B Infy.
Surg-Maj G C Hall, B.
Surg-Maj D P McDonald, B.
Brig-Surg E O Tandy, B.
Assist-Surg Bhogat Ram, B.
Capt J F Wilson, MSC.
Mr A Holmes, Bo.
Hon Capt C Tyler, Bo.

ACCORDING to a Society paper, hopes are expressed throughout the service that Lord Napier of Magdala may be induced to accept the vacant colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards. Of Lord Napier it may be truly said that, throughout a long and honourable career, he never made an enemy. All his acts have been those of an upright honourable gentleman, and whatever the difficulties are which might militate against his chances of transfer from the corps of Royal Engineers they ought to be got over, for such a man would be in every way an ornament to the Household Brigade. His lordship's known modesty may prove a bar to his appointment. It would not, if matters were properly represented, and it was clearly shown that the feeling of the regiment would not be against the introduction of an "Indian Sapper." The voice of the Army—if it goes for anything—is decidedly in favour of the veteran Field-Marshal.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary for India whether Indian colonels drawing colonels allowances who resided in any of the French, Portuguese, or Dutch settlements in the neighbourhood of British India could draw their allowance in sterling through their attorney in London, as permitted to do if resident in Ceylon; and, if not, why not?

Sir J. Gorst: No application from any Indian colonel residing in any French, Portuguese, or Dutch settlement in the neighbourhood of British India to draw his allowance in sterling has been made to the Secretary of State. Such an application, if made, would receive due consideration.

THE BURMAH RUBY MINES.

Mr Hanbury the same day asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, looking to the magnitude of the concession in the case of the Burmah ruby mines, and to the fact that it had already once been put up to open competition, he could state the precise procedure which the India Office would adopt as to the final hour for sending in tenders, the persons in whose presence tenders were to be opened, and other precautions for securing the faintest possible and most public competition.

Sir J. Gorst: Tenders will, according to advertisement, be received at the India Office up to midnight on November 21. No envelope which is known to contain a tender will be opened until noon on the 22nd, and they will then be opened in the presence of the Under-Secretaries of State.

Sir. G. Campbell: Is it intended to give a monopoly of the ruby mines to a firm in London and to deprive the natives of their rights of searching for rubies?

Sir J. Gorst: No, Sir; as has already been stated, native rights will be in no way infringed.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

On Thursday, Nov. 22, Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government proposed to take any action with reference to the last two paragraphs of the report of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company, setting forth the evils attending the direct access of London speculators to the Ministers of Indian Native States; whether, in fact, direct negotiations had since been going on between the Nizam's Ministers and the Deccan Mining Company; whether Her Majesty's Government would interfere in the matter, and avoid the difficulty pointed out by the Committee by taking their full share of responsibility; and whether, in case in that and other matters direct communications took place between Native Governments and British speculators, the latter would be warned that they were to expect no assistance whatever from the British Government in enforcing their claims.

Sir J. Gorst: The report referred to has been sent to the Government of India, and until their reply has been received the Secretary of State considers it premature either to express any opinion or take any action upon it. The Secretary of State is aware, as I have already stated in reply to a question, that proposals relating to the Deccan Mining Company are now under the consideration of the Nizam's Government of Hyderabad, in consultation with the Resident. The hon. member will deduce from my reply to the first question that I cannot at present give any pledge as to the action the Secretary of State will take.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Hornung, 195 tons, Captain M. V. Anderson, arrived in port, yesterday, from Mauritius with a cargo of Sugar.

THE British steamer Iser, 1015 tons, Captain J. Burgoyne, from Esiddlesbrough (Nov. 5) arrived in Bombay on Monday evening laden with a cargo of railway matberials for the G. I. P. R. Company. She is consigned to Mr. Ruttonji Bomanji.

THE British India steamer Asia, 1139 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from Calcutta (Nov. 18) via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Liardit, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Henery as cabain, and ten deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi	2074	J. S. Hasell	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchison	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2648	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Torrento	1775	F. W. Custon	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Hawkhurst	1537	Robertson	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kerbella	1458	D. Stuart	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Eden Hall	2373	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	N	Messageries Maritimes.
,, City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Isar	1015	J. Burgoine	R	R. Bomonji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Horn Head	1558	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. M. Heyn.
,, Kairos	1912	T. Liddle	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lombardy	1571	C. F. Preston	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, D. Balduino	3011	G. Dodero	7	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Iser (s)	Burgoine	Middlesbro', Nov. 5.
11	Siam (s)	Weichell	Aden, Dec. 6.
	C. C. Horning	Anderson	Mauritius, Oct. 20.
	Gwaliar (s)	Nantes	Venice, Nov. 20.
	Asia (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.
	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Karachi and P. Gulf

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kerbella, for Karachi and London.
,, Busheer, for Karachi and Coast.
,, Siam, for Aden, London, &c.

THE Exchange Company's Bucharest correspondent states that, according to advices from Servia, the police have submitted to King Milan a report in which they give details of a fresh plot which they have discovered against the King and his dynasty. According to this report the plot was organized in the Servian provinces of Hungary, and its ramifications spread into Servia and the Servian provinces in Turkey. Its object is to dethrone King Milan and call Prince Karageorgevitch to power.

WHAT is to become of the power behind the President's throne? We mean, of course, Mr. Blaine. A New York Democratic newspaper has a pleasant suggestion to make. "How would Mr. Blaine look rounding off his career as the American representative at the Court of St Jame's? He might be able to dull a few hairs out of the Lion's tail at close range, in lieu of the great opportunity for Jingoism and tail-twisting which the Secretaryship of State would give him. Mr. Blaine, although the real leader of the Republican party, has saip he wants nothing. Of course, he doesn't mean it." To put Mr. Blaine in the place once occupied by Mr. Lowell would be an anti-climax indeed.

M. BARRERE, the newly appointed French representative in Munich, was the Berlin correspondent of the *Republique Francoise* at the time of the Berlin Congress. Gambetta recommended him to the notice of M. Waddington, as a thoroughly well-informed person whose services he might utilize with advantage; and the French Foreign Minister did, in fact, frequently profit by the journalist's lights during the sittings of the Congress. M. Waddington wished to bring his able adviser back to Paris with him, and offered him a post in the Foreign Office; but M. Barrere shook his head and candidly informed the Minister, to the latter's no small astonishment, that he was an ex-Communard, actually convicted, moreover, and entenced as such, and that he dare not show his face in Paris. After the voting of the amnesty, however, his services were duly recompensed by an appointment in the diplomatic service, in which his rise has been unusually rapid.

DAILY EXPORTS—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—68 bales wool M H Cazianx; 5 bales wool A Sassoon and Co; 51 bales wool S Keshowji; 35 bales wool G H Adamji; 11 bales wool and 16 bales goats' skins C Jooma and Co; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co. and 49 bales Wool D Meerwanjee and Co.

St. Fillans s—7,495 cwts wheat, 4,017 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Cy of Carthage s—82 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 70 bales wool Punnett and Co; 200 bales cotton Alexander and Co; 12 bales wool M Bhimji.

Merton Hall s—3,999 cwts linseed 7,661 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co

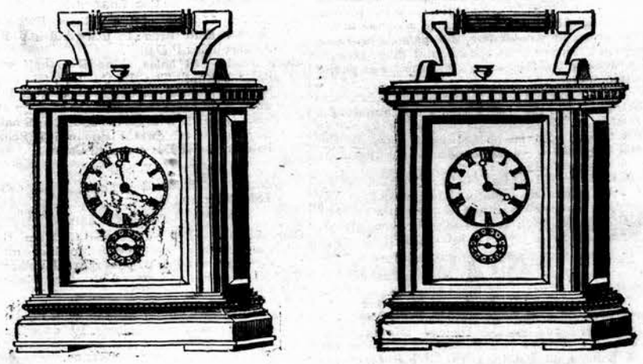
LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!!

In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues :—

MARBLE CLOCKS	... ...	... from Rs.	30 to 300
OFFICE CLOCKS ...	... ...	... „ „	14 „ 60
OFFICE TIME-PIECES	... ...	... „ „	10 „ 40
CARRIAGE CLOCKS	... ...	... „ „	25 „ 300

and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJ'STS THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
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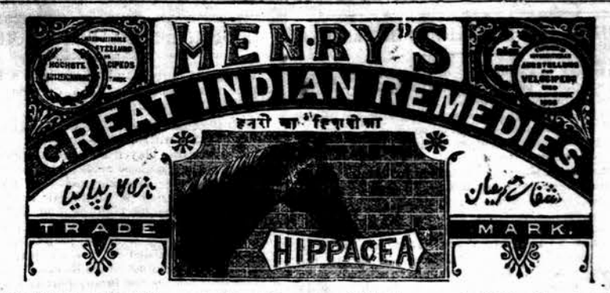

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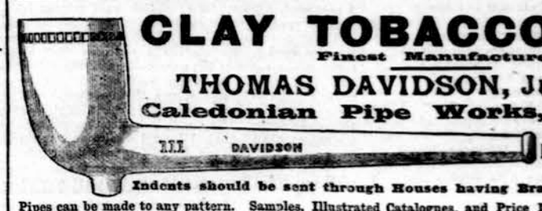

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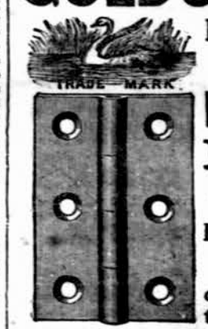

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